AFRICA. No. 7 (1897)

REPORT

BY

SIR A. HARDINGE

ON THE

CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE FROM ITS ESTABLISHMENT TO THE 20TH JULY, 1897.

[With Map.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
December 1897.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; or
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[C.—8683.] *Price* 1*s.* 1*d.*

CONTENTS.

	Page
General description of Protectorate	1
Political divisions	2
Administrative divisions	3
Seyyidieh	3
Vanga District	4
Mombasa District	5
Malindi District	8
Tanaland	12
Tana River District	12
Lamu District	13
Port Durnford District	15
Sultanate of Witu	16
Jubaland	16
Kismayu District	16
Ogaden and Gosha District	17
Ukamba	19
Teita and Taveta District	19
Athi or Machakos District	20
Kenia or Kikuyu District	22
General character and produce of Ukamba	24
Territory as yet unincluded in any province	24
Population of Protectorate	25
Civil Administration	27
Military force	30
Law and Justice	33
Prisons	37
Police	37
Religion and education	39
Revenue and expenditure	41
Trade and shipping	43
Money	50
Weights and measures	51
Internal communications—	
Roads	51
Animal transport	52
Porters	52
Mails	54
River navigation	55
Uganda Railway	56
Posts and telegraphs	56
Slave Trade	58
Slavery	60
Land, regulations, &c.	62
Land, price of	63
Game Laws	64
Liquor Regulations	64
Historical retrospect of the last two years	65
Relations with neighbouring Administrations	68

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Report by Sir A. Hardinge on the Condition and Progress of the East Africa Protectorate from its Establishment to the 20th July, 1897.

[With Map.]

1.—*General Description of Protectorate.*

THE British East Africa Protectorate is bounded on the east by the Indian Ocean, on the west by the Uganda Protectorate, and on the south-west by the Anglo-German frontier, which, starting from the mouth of the River Umba, runs in a generally north-west direction till it strikes the eastern shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza at the point at which it is intersected by the 1st parallel of south latitude. To the north and north-east it is bounded by the Italian sphere of influence from which it is divided by the River Juba up to parallel 6° of north latitude, and thence by a line running along that parallel until it reaches the Blue Nile.

The frontier between the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates is only partially defined: starting from the German frontier, it follows the Guaso Masai River as far as Sosian, thence strikes north-east to the Kedong River, which it follows to its source, and thence runs in a northerly direction along the Likipia escarpment or eastern lip of the great "meridional rift."

It is, however, still undecided whether or not it should be deflected, for greater convenience in dealing with the Uganda Masai, so as to leave to Uganda the region between the southern portion of the Likipia escarpment and the so-called Aberdare range.

In view of the uncertainty existing as to the inland boundaries, it is impossible to give the exact area of the territory, though it may be estimated roughly at 280,000 square miles. It will be sufficient here to state that its coast-line, including in the term the Islands of Lamu, Manda, and Patta, which are separated from the mainland by narrow channels, is 405 miles long, whilst its greatest breadth, measured from the centre of the district of Gosha on the Juba to the Likipia escarpment, is 460 miles.

The Protectorate in its present form was constituted on the 1st July, 1895. Previous to that date a Protectorate had been declared on the 4th November, 1890, over those portions of the territory which formed part of the Zanzibar Sultanate, and on the 19th November of the same year over Witu and the whole of the coast between the Tana and Juba Rivers. The administration of this second Protectorate was confided in 1893, with the exception of those portions of the coast between the Tana and Juba which belonged to the Zanzibar Sultanate and were rented by the Imperial British East Africa Company from him, to the Sultan of Zanzibar, but without being fused in or united to the Sultanate.

In September 1894 a Protectorate was established under an independent Commissioner over Uganda, and was subsequently defined as extending over the whole of the intervening territory from which the Imperial British East Africa Company had withdrawn its effective control, that is, as far as the western limits of its district of Kikuyu, which still constitutes the frontier between the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates. The remainder of the British sphere between the Zanzibar and Uganda boundaries and the Tana River and German frontier was placed under Her Majesty's protection on the 1st July, 1895, and the whole of the above-described territories to the east of the Uganda Protectorate were at the same time fused into one administrative whole under the title of the "East Africa Protectorate."

Political Divisions.

British East Africa includes three district sovereignties, *i.e.* :—

1. The mainland territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar.
2. The Sultanate of Witu.
3. The remainder of the Protectorate consisting of the old "chartered territory" of the Imperial British East Africa Company and of the region between the Tana and the Juba not included either in Zanzibar or Witu. This division, which I propose for the sake of convenience to style British East Africa proper, is not, of course, technically under Her Majesty's sovereignty, and is divided among a number of tribes and races under our Protectorate, but it differs from Zanzibar and Witu in that the status of the Chiefs exercising authority there is not recognized by international law or at least by any international engagement.

1. *Zanzibar.*—The mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar included in the Protectorate (for he possesses certain coast ports to the north of it now leased to Italy) consist—

(1.) Of a strip of coast 10 miles deep from high-water mark, extending from the mouth of the River Umba on the south to Kipini on the Ozi on the north; and

(2.) Of a series of islands off the coast between the Ozi and the Juba and of the mainland town of Kismayu with a radius of 10 miles around it.

These territories were recognized as constituting the mainland dominions of the Sultan by the Anglo-German Agreement of the 31st October, 1886, to which France subsequently became a party, and were leased by successive Sultans under successive Concessions granted in 1887, 1888, and 1890 to the Imperial British East Africa Company, which resurrendered them in 1895 to the late Sultan Hamed-bin-Thwain in return for the sum of 200,000*l.*, representing the purchase money paid in 1890 by the German Government for the Sultan's sovereign rights in the former Zanzibar possessions between the Umba and Rovuma Rivers, now included in German East Africa. By an Agreement made verbally in July 1895, but not formally signed till December 1895, between His late Highness and myself as Her Majesty's Representative these territories were to be administered under his sovereignty and flag by officers to be appointed by Her Majesty's Government which undertook in return to pay to that of Zanzibar the annual sum of 17,000*l.* a-year, representing the old rent of the Imperial British East Africa Company (11,000*l.*), and the interest (6,000*l.*) on the above-mentioned sum of 200,000*l.* at 3 per cent. In examining the Budget of the Protectorate and estimating the value of the territory from the figures shown in it, it must not be forgotten that its revenue is burdened with an annual charge of 17,000*l.* for the benefit of the sister Protectorate of Zanzibar.

2. *Witu.*—The State of Witu extends along the coast from Kipini to Kwyhoo, its northern boundary being a straight line drawn in 1887 by Commissioners representing the German and Zanzibar Governments due west from Kwyhoo to a point a few miles east of the Ozi River. It was founded, or rather gradually grew up, in the years from 1860 to 1885, round a colony of outlaws who had followed Ahmed-bin-Fumo Luti, the last of the old Nabhan Sultans of Pattah, a race dating from the earliest days of Asiatic colonization in East Africa, when, after he had been conquered, together with his ally Mahommed-bin-Mataka, tyrant of Siu, by Seyyid Majid, Sultan of Zanzibar, he withdrew first to Kipini, then to Kau on the Ozi, and finally being driven from Kau by Seyyid Barghash, took refuge in the forests of the district now known as Witu. From this last refuge, where he had collected round himself all the criminals, runaway slaves, and outlaws from justice of every description, Seyyid Barghash strove in vain to dislodge him, and under the name of "Simba" (the lion), by which he was known to the Swahilis, he attained, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Government of Zanzibar, the position of a powerful and practically independent petty Chief.

When the German Government first interested itself, about a decade ago, in East African affairs, it recognized the little colony of outlaws and refugees from the coast towns which had grown up in Witu, as an independent State, and Ahmed or "Simba" himself, who accepted a German Protectorate, as the legitimate sovereign of the land. Accordingly, on transferring this Protectorate by the Treaty of 1890 to Great Britain, it stipulated by Article II of that Agreement, that the sovereignty of the Sultan of Witu over the territory formally defined as his in 1887, should be recognized by the new Protecting Power. Events for some time made it difficult for Great Britain to carry out the letter of this engagement, for Fumo Bakari, who had succeeded Ahmed in 1887, fell out with the Germans; a number of German traders and settlers

were murdered by his order or connivance, and an English expedition was dispatched in September 1890, at the request of the German Government, to chastise him. His capital was taken and his dynasty overthrown, but his followers continued an intermittent guerilla warfare for some years longer, and the country was only finally pacified in 1894 by the forces of the Sultan of Zanzibar, who undertook, as a provisional arrangement, to carry on its administration for Her Majesty's Government. The establishment of the East Africa Protectorate in 1895 afforded a favourable opportunity for regularizing the position of Witu in accordance with the provisions of the Anglo-German Agreement and the sovereignty of the deposed Nabhan dynasty (now represented by Bwana Sheh, a half-witted younger brother of Fumo Bakari) was revived in the person of Omar-bin-Hamed, the former Commander of the Witu army under the old Sultans, who had acted as Wali or Governor of Witu under the Zanzibar Administration, and whose loyal and capable discharge of his functions as Sultan has fully justified his selection by the Protecting Power. A British officer under the control of Her Majesty's Commissioner for East Africa is accredited to the Sultan of Witu as Resident; and this little State, for over a quarter of a century the head-quarters of slave-raiding and the home of the most disorderly elements along the coast, is now one of the most flourishing and peaceful portions of the Protectorate.

3. *British East Africa proper.*—Beyond the Zanzibar and Witu limits, the territories comprised in the Protectorate are ruled directly under Her Majesty by the British officers in charge of them. All the various tribes, Mahommedan and heathen, retain, however, their respective native Rulers and institutions, which will be referred to later when this portion of the subject is treated.

Among the Mahommedan tribes, Somalis, Wagosha, &c., the power of the Chiefs, whether called Sultans or Sheikhs, is more developed than among the heathen ones, whose organization is very loose and primitive. Roughly speaking, there may be said to be about twenty to twenty-five distinct tribes known to us (including slave or helot tribes of nomad hunters such as the Waboni), both heathen and Mahommedan in the Protectorate. The majority of these are in British East Africa proper, but a few overlap into Zanzibar and Witu territory, and are mixed with the Swahili population which forms the bulk of the inhabitants of both Sultanates.

Administrative Divisions.

Although the three political divisions into which British East Africa falls from an international or diplomatic point of view cannot be ignored in any attempt to sketch its political constitution, and although regard for them to some extent influenced the distribution of the territory for administrative purposes, their nature precluded their being taken as its principal basis. In dividing the country into provinces and districts we were guided by (1) geographical features such as natural frontiers; (2) tribal boundaries, and (3) the character of their means of communication.

Working upon these lines we divided the territory into four great provinces, each administered by a Sub-Commissioner, which were again sub-divided into districts, each administered by a District Officer and an assistant. The districts were most of them based on the old sub-divisions of the Imperial British East Africa Company, which left us both an excellent foundation and framework of organization, and a staff of very capable administrative officers, European and native, well acquainted with the needs and capacities of their respective districts, and also a body of Regulations dealing with many of the most important questions which were likely to arise (such for instance as that of land), and thus enabling the work of Government to be carried on with smoothness and continuity pending the introduction by the Foreign Office of such improvements as new circumstances might demand.

The Provinces are as follows:

SEYYIDIEH.

This includes with the exception of Lamu, Kismayu, and a few miles of coast line to the north of the Tana, the whole territory of the Sultan or "Seyyid" of Zanzibar (whence its name), together with the hinterland up to the waterless Taru desert (a good natural frontier) which begins at about 50 miles, and stretches to nearly 100 from the coast. A line drawn half-way across this desert forms the western, the sea the eastern, the German frontier the southern, and another line drawn due west from the mouth of the Tana to

the point at which the western boundary meets it, the northern limit of the province which thus includes the whole of the Arab and the Swahili population between the German frontier and the Tana, and the whole of the kindred heathen tribes known under the common generic name of Wanyika. Its capital is Mombasa (which is also that of the Protectorate), and it is sub-divided into three districts, each of which will now be briefly described namely, Vanga, Mombasa and Malindi.

Vanga District.

The Vanga district is bounded to the south and south-west by the German frontier, running in a straight line north-west from Jasin, on a branch of the Umba, to Lake Jipe; to the east by the Indian Ocean, to the west by a line running in a north-easterly direction from Mount Kedanga Danga to Mount Pikā-Pika, and to the north and north-west by a line which, starting from the mouth of the Creek Diani between Mombasa and Gazi, runs past the hills of Mwele and Kilibas to Pika-Pika.

The littoral of the district is indented by numerous creeks, and watered by two rivers, the Ramisi and the Umba, the latter of which flows through it for about twenty-five miles in an easterly direction, both its banks from that distance inland being situated in German territory.

The creeks are lined by extensive mangrove swamps producing the timber known as "boriti" for the building of native houses, of which the Port of Wasein has always been a considerable emporium.

Inland there are plantations of sugar-cane and cocoanuts, and fields of Indian corn, millet, plantains, &c., for a distance of about twenty miles, after which the country becomes more pastoral, till at length its undulating plains of long grass give way to the scrub of the waterless and thinly-peopled Nyika.

The Umba Valley is very fertile, producing abundance of rice of a coarse kind known as "mpunga," and on both sides of the river are numerous populous Wadigo villages. The principal exports are rubber, sim sim oil, timber, and agricultural produce, with a little ivory; the imports being mainly piece-goods, Indian rice, and ordinary shop sundries. The value of the trade during the past eighteen months up to the 1st May, may be gathered from the duties collected which were: Export, 4,620 rupees; import, 2,511 rupees, *i.e.*, 7,131 rupees in all, but it must be remembered that these low figures do not represent the real capabilities of the district, which, as the head-quarters of the rebel chief Mubarak-bin-Rashid of Gazi, suffered more severely from the disturbances of the years 1895–96 than any other portion of the territory, but is now beginning to show signs, since the normal conditions of its existence have been restored, of rapidly increasing prosperity.

The population of the district is estimated at about 25,000, of whom 500 at most are real or half-caste Arabs, 4,000 or so Swahilis or Mahajis (people of the neighbouring tribes, Wadigo, Wasegua, and Waduruma, who have been Islamised and have adopted Swahili custom, and are scarcely distinguishable from the Swahilis), whilst the remaining 20,500 are heathen, the most numerous tribe amongst them being the Wadigo, extending over the whole coast region from a few miles south of Mombasa as far as Tanga, 30 miles to the south of the German frontier. Most of the Wadigo are in the Vanga district; they are a simple, peaceable people, and in former days suffered severely from the tyranny of Sheikh Mubarak of Gazi, who raided them on the slightest pretext for slaves, and they appear to display a greater shyness of strangers than any other Wanyika I have seen. They have no central Government or single Ruler accepted by the whole tribe; but one or two Chiefs, the most important of whom, Kubo of Kikoreni (a day's journey inland from Wasein) claim a wide, and in point of fact do actually exercise, a certain authority beyond the limits of their own villages. A few Waduruma settlements are to be found chiefly between Jombo and Mwele, and in the inland portion of the district. The greater part of this tribe, however, is within the district of Mombasa, the boundaries having, as far as possible, been adjusted so as to place the Wadigo as a whole, except the Mahommedan ones, and two sub-tribes whose proximity to Mombasa made this impossible, under the Vanga, and the Waduruma under the District Officer of Mombasa.

Towns.—The only place in the district which could properly be called a town, namely, Vanga, was burnt for the fourth or fifth time within the last quarter of a century by Mubarak of Gazi when he finally determined in August 1895 upon rebellion, the destruction of Vanga being always his first move in his successive insurrections against the successive Governments with whom he has been at war. The town, when I visited it a year before it was burnt and sacked by Mubarak, contained a population of about 3,000,

and was surrounded by a stone wall said to date from the Portuguese times, portions of which are still in existence. It is now being gradually rebuilt, and its population are beginning to return from German territory, whither they fled from Mubarak. It already has 600 inhabitants and six Indian shops, and is being laid out in regular streets and connected with the River Umba and frontier village of Jasin (2 miles to the west) by a good road running across a salt-water swamp, which, but for such a road, would be impassable at high tide or in the rains. In spite of its unhealthiness, which makes it impossible to require an European officer to live there permanently, it will always be an important native trading centre from the fact of its position on a creek which dhows can enter at all times from the sea, and which forms the natural, indeed, the only, port for the rich agricultural valley of the Umba. It also derives a certain consequence from the presence there of the Diwan of Vanga, a Sunni ecclesiastical personage of high sanctity, whose ancestors ruled the district as hereditary Pontiffs before the days of the Portuguese and Muscat conquerors, and is still regarded as their head by the numerous Shereefs, or descendants of the Prophet's race, to be found both at Vanga and Wasein, where they constitute a kind of Arab sacred class, much revered by the Swahili population. The former seat of these Diwans, who represent, like the Nabhans of Patta, the first Perso-Arabian wave of East African colonization, was at Vomba Kuu, on the German frontier, about 2½ miles from Vanga, once a large city, but now only a few heaps of stones lying scattered in a thick, tangled wood. Each new Diwan is, however, taken to the ruins of Vomba Kuu to be formally invested with his sacred office, and several interesting Persian inscriptions have, I believe, been discovered there by German scholars, and are now in the Berlin Museum.

The political head-quarters of the district is Wasein (population, including Shimoni, 1,341). Wasein proper is built on an island 3 miles long, the channel between which and the opposite mainland, about half-a-mile broad, forms a splendid anchorage for the largest ships, but the District Officer's residence is at Shimoni on the mainland side of the channel, there being no good drinking water in the island. Shimoni contains in addition a police barrack and a small settlement of freed slaves, about 100 in number, from Pemba.

Gazi, Mubarak's former capital, now contains, since his retainers have abandoned it and the Slave Trade carried on there up to two years ago has been stopped, a population of only 343, but is slowly increasing as fresh refugees in German territory are returning to their old homes, and will perhaps in a year or so have recovered some of its old importance. It has, however, a very indifferent harbour, and is rendered unhealthy by surrounding masses of mangrove. Mubarak's substantial stone house, overlooking the village, which is well and regularly laid out, is now the residence of the Government Wali.

Mombasa District.

The Mombasa district is bounded to the east by the Indian Ocean, to the south by the northern boundary of the Vanga district, to the west by a line running due north-east from Pika-Pika and crossing the Mackinnon Road at the point called Mazima Mitatu near Maungu, and to the north by a line which, leaving the coast just north of Kurwitu, runs in a south-westerly direction to Kaya Fungo, on the southern border of Giriama, and thence north-west to a point half-way between Mazima Mitatu and the Sabaki. Its population, roughly estimated, is just under 50,000.

The district may be said to contain five sub-districts:—

1. Mombasa Island and the immediately adjacent mainland;
2. The coast-line between Freretown and Kurwitu;
3. The Rabai, Ribe, and Chogni Hills;
4. Shimba; and
5. The Duruma country.

(1) The Island of Mombasa (containing the capital of the district, province, and Protectorate), with an area of 9 square miles, and a population of 25,000 inhabitants, consists, except on the sides facing the Indian Ocean, where the coral soil is only covered by a thin layer of earth and where there is little tropical vegetation, of fertile plantations, chiefly cocoanut; and the same remark applies to the mainland immediately facing the island whether on the northern side round Freretown, or on the southern and western shores of the Kilindini and Port Reitz Harbours, near the villages of Mtongwe and Likoni.

In this sub-district must also be included (1) Freretown, or, as the natives call it, Kisaoni, on the mainland facing the old town of Mombasa, which is the head-quarters

of the Church Missionary Society and residence of the Bishop of the diocese, and contains a handsome church and Mission buildings, and a population, if we count the surrounding Wanyika, of nearly 2,000 people, including 700 converts living on Mission lands; and (2), Jomvu, population 1,100, on the west side of Port Tudor, but on the mainland north of Mombasa, also the seat of an English (Methodist) Mission, and of a market kept active by the presence of nine Indian traders.

(2.) From Freretown to Kurwitu the coast zone forms a narrow strip between the sea and the hills of Rabai, Ribe, Chogni, and Jibana, indented by a deep creek, that of Mtwapa, and occupied by a series of villages and plantations, at short distances from one another, all of which are inhabited and cultivated by the slaves of Mombasa Arabs, under a tenure which I propose to describe more fully when I deal with the special question of slavery. This district suffered a good deal from the disturbances of eighteen months ago, owing to the adhesion to the rebel cause of its Chief, Sheikh Hamis-bin-Kombo, a man notorious for his fanaticism and resentment at European interference with slavery and other cherished native customs, and it would probably have recovered more rapidly than it has actually done, but for the fact that many of the slaves, who fled into the bush to escape the fighting, have, instead of returning to their villages, either sought work in the town of Mombasa or on the railway, or settled at one of the mission stations, where they get land on far easier conditions from the missionaries than from their Arab or Swahili masters.

The population of this coast strip, including the large villages of Mtwapa, Jauri, Kijipoa, and Kurwitu is probably about 2,000, mostly slaves of every African race, and all speaking the Swahili language and professing the Moslem faith. Each village is governed by its own slave-Headman, elected by the Elders, who is empowered to arrest any offender and send him for trial to Mombasa.

(3.) *Rabai, Ribe, and Chogni.*—Behind the coast-strip above described rises a range of hills running from south to north and occupied by small independent Wanyika tribes, the Wa Rabai, Wa Ribe, and Wa Chogni, and Wa Jibana, the two last of whom may, for practical purposes, be regarded as united. All these small tribes resemble one another in language, manners, and institutions; and in Rabai and Ribe, both of which are the head-quarters of Mission stations, are mingled with a few settlements of Wakamba, who have sought refuge there in old days from the Masai, and with a considerable number of freed and runaway slaves, converted by the missionaries to Christianity, or permitted even without such conversion to settle on and cultivate the adjacent lands.

The population of the district of Rabai is about 3,000, of whom 700 are Christian freed slaves and their families; there are fifteen Indian traders, all living on Mission ground and paying a ground-rent of 3 rupees a-month for each shop. The local administration is in the hands of a body of native Elders who are subject to the Mombasa district officials, but in practice the English clergyman in charge of the Mission is the real local authority, and the Rev. A. G. Smith, who for the last year or more has filled the office, has been voluntarily doing to a great extent there the work of an assistant district officer and Magistrate, and has, in that capacity, rendered very useful service to Government.

Rabai contains a substantial stone church, and the principal village, that immediately adjacent to the Mission, is well-built and provided with good roads.

The district of Ribe, whose villages also cluster round the English Mission, has about 4,000 inhabitants, of whom perhaps 1,000 are professed Christians.

In the Choigni and Jibana Hills there are probably some 2,000 heathen Wanyika, living chiefly near the banks of the Jibana River, which runs past Shangoni into the Mtwapa Creek.

(4.) *Shimba.*—The Shimba range, rising to an average of 1,200 feet above the sea, occupies the country to the immediate south of Mombasa, and is well watered, fertile, is thickly peopled, chiefly by Wadigo intermingled with a few Waduruma. The Church Missionary Society had a station, now abandoned, for many years past among these hills; the population is said to be about 4,000, divided into the two Wadigo tribes of the Washimba and Walongo, each of which is again sub-divided into three sub-tribes or "milango," and is ruled by an hereditary Chief.

(5.) *Duruma* consists of an extensive tract of country about 45 miles long and 50 miles broad, bounded roughly by the Rabai Hills on the north, the Shimba on the east, the Mwele Hills on the south, and the Taru desert on the west. Its inhabitants, the Waduruma, a branch of the Wanyika, numbering about 6,000 in all, are divided into three tribes, known respectively as Duruma Kuu, Chokara, and Chiogni, and united merely by the federal bond of the Kambi or general Assembly of the Elders of all three tribes, who meet alternately at the three "Kayas" or capitals, Kaya Duruma, south of

Mazeras, Kaya M'chokara, near Mwache, and Kaya Chiogni on the western shore of Port Reitz.

This federal bond is strengthened by the possession of common mysteries and ceremonies, which, as being very similar among the different Nyika tribes, it will be more convenient that I should describe in a separate account to be given later on of their general political and social institutions. The three supreme chieftainships are, roughly speaking, hereditary, occasional deviations from the direct line being made in favour of a more suitable kinsman than the heir-at-law, but by a curious custom that of Chiogni has from time immemorial been divided, like the regal power at Sparta, between two Rulers invested with equal powers.

The names of the present holders of these offices are for Duruma Kuu, Kigongo; for Chokara, Hamis Mwakalam (a Moslem and a man of some influence); and for Chiogni, Mungu and Guagara.

The most important place within the nominal limits of Duruma, for strictly speaking it belongs rather to the coast zone, is Ganjoni, better known as Mazera's, from its Chief, Mazera, who became a convert of the Methodist missionaries, and is now a catechist in their Mission, as well as village Headman. It contains an increasing population of 500 souls, two Indian shops, and a church, and its position as the first station on the railway line will probably contribute still further to develop it. The rest of Duruma is on the whole a poor country; towards Taru it becomes, indeed, a mere jungle covered with thorn bush, and although further south, between Mazera's and Mwele, there is undulating pasture-land on which the natives feed their goats and cattle, it is hardly likely to be ever capable of supporting more than a scanty population. The people, like all Wanyika, are suspicious of strangers, and, in general, much lower in the scale of civilization than their northern kinsmen; immunity from Masai raids, just and kindly treatment by their European rulers, and a more frequent intercourse with the coast, are, however, gradually giving them confidence.

Mombasa Town, known as Mvita by the Swahilis and Wanyika, is built on the eastern side of the island called after it, which is 3 miles in length and about 1½ miles in breadth, and lies across the mouth of a deep arm of the sea, forming two main inlets, Mombasa Harbour on the east, and Kilindini Harbour on the west, the latter branching out into a third land-locked harbour called Port Reitz. A channel running from east to west from a point half-way up Mombasa Creek connects it with Kilindini. This channel, which, opposite the old fort of Makupa, is at low water fordable, is now traversed by the Uganda Railway bridge joining the island to the mainland. The western or Kilindini Harbour is by far the more spacious and commodious of the two, and will doubtless be the commercial harbour of the future, especially after the completion of a pier which the Uganda Railway are now constructing for the landing of their material, and which will ultimately be available for ordinary shipping. At present, however, the old or eastern harbour is exclusively used by merchant-vessels, as nearest to the business part of the town and Custom-house, close to which there is an iron pier and steam crane. With the exception of the Ndia Kuu, or High Street, and of the so-called Government Square, close to the harbour, in which the Custom-house and offices of the Administration are situated, both at the southern end of the native town, Mombasa proper is a labyrinth of narrow irregular streets and lanes, such as all visitors to eastern cities are familiar with. All the streets and houses are, however, now named and numbered, and measures have been taken for compelling their inhabitants to keep them clean. An European quarter is meanwhile springing up to the south of the tramway-line, 2 miles long, which connects the old town with the harbour of Kilindini, and a number of European houses and bungalows in the Indian style, some built by the late Company, such as the Government Hospital, and some by the present Administration, have been and are still being erected.

The old fort erected in 1594 and restored in 1635 by the Portuguese Government, and still bearing the carved Christian symbol, "I.H.S.," and the eagles of the Austro-Spanish dynasty which governed Portugal at the time of its restoration, has, after some repairs, been adapted as a military store and central gaol for the entire Protectorate, whilst at the west end of the island, near the harbour of Kilindini, are the works, hospital, and terminus of the Uganda Railway and the bungalows of its European officials.

The authentic history of the town, which shares with Malindi the honour of being mentioned in "Paradise Lost," dates back to the end of the fifteenth century, when the Portuguese acquired it from its "Moorish" or Arab Sultan, and kept it, though several times driven out, till its capture in 1698 by the Imam of Muscat, Sef-bin-Sultan El

Yorabi. When, fifty years later, the Yorabi dynasty lost the throne of Oman, and was succeeded by the present or Albusayidi family, the Arab Viceroy of Mombasa, Mahomed-bin-Othman El Mazrui, refused to acknowledge the new Rulers of Muscat, and assumed the position of an independent Sultan over the whole coast from the Ozi River to Pangani, as well as over the Island of Pemba. Five Mazrui Princes, Ali, Masoud, Abdullah-bin-Mahomed, Ahmed, and Abdullah-bin-Ahmed, succeeded him according to the Mahommedan law of heredity, till in 1822 Seyyid Saïd-bin-Sultan, the fourth Albusayidi Imam, determined to reconquer the old African possessions of Muscat, and, after having expelled Abdullah-bin-Ahmed from Pemba, proceeded to threaten at Mombasa itself his successor, Suleiman-bin-Ali. The latter placed himself under the protection of the Captain of the British man-of-war "Barracouta," then cruising with some other British vessels off the East African coast, and a British Protectorate was established, Lieutenant Reitz, R.N., who died at Mombasa, and after whom Port Reitz is called, being appointed British Resident, and dividing the revenue with the Mazrui Chief. The British Government, however, repudiated the Protectorate, which was withdrawn two years later, and Salim-bin-Ahmed, who had deposed Suleiman-bin-Ali, submitted to Seyyid Saïd on condition of being retained as Hereditary Governor of the town, and sharing the revenue equally with the Sultan. Several attempts by the Mazrui Arabs to throw off the Muscat yoke ended in 1837 in the final conquest of Mombasa by Seyyid Saïd, who seized by treachery and starved to death in a fortress on the Persian Gulf, with some twenty of his adherents, the last Mazrui Prince, Rashid-bin-Salim, the father of the Sheikh Mubarak-bin-Rashid of Gazi, so frequently referred to in this report. Its unity being thus broken up, the Mazrui tribe formed two divisions, one under the Beni Othman, or elder line of the ruling family, at Gazi to the south, and the other under the younger or Beni Zaher branch at Takaungu, to the north of Mombasa, and these little Chieftainships, whose existence, though never formally acknowledged, was virtually acquiesced in by the Sultans of Muscat and Zanzibar, continued with some fluctuations and conflicts, till they finally perished in the rebellion of eighteen months ago. Mombasa, however, remained under the direct government of the Sultan till its transfer to the Imperial British East Africa Company in 1887.

The following is an analysis of the present population of Mombasa, showing the various nationalities composing it:—

1. Europeans—		
Protectorate officials (civil and military) with their families ..	24	
Railway officials and employés and their families	39	
Missionaries (Church of England)	12	
,, (Roman Catholic)	8	
Representatives and employés of business firms (English) ..	10	
,, ,, ,, (German) ..	2	
Greeks (contractors)	4	
,, (Central Hotel)	2	
Roumanians (Africa Hotel)	2	
Miscellaneous	4	
	——	101
2. Goanese and Eurasians		167
3. British Indians—		
Khojas	169	
Bohras	253	
Scindis	298	
Banians	108	
Punjab Mahommedans (coolies)	4,799	
,, ,, (soldiers)	300	
Parsees	35	
	——	5,962
4. Beluchis, including Persians and other Asiatics from north of Persian Gulf		494
5. Arabs		596
6. Free Swahilis		14,574
7. Native prisoners of all races..		150
8. Slaves		2,667
Total population		24,711

Malindi District.

This district is bounded to the south by the northern boundary of the Mombasa district, to the east by the Indian Ocean, to the north by the mouth of the River Tana, and by a line running in a westerly direction from a point on the right bank, half-way between Charra and its mouth to a point 50 miles inland, and to the west by a line

running from this point in a south-westerly direction past Loga and Natta Hills (both of which are in the district) to the north-west angle of the district of Mombasa. It may thus be said to be divided into two halves by the River Sabaki, but the southern halt is by far the most fertile and populous, the northern half being to a great extent desert.

The district is the most productive on the coast, the fertile zone extending far into the Nyika, and maintaining a considerable population. It exports large quantities of Indian corn, millet, sim sim, copra, and rubber, and the soil and climate are more favourable to cattle than the remainder of the province, whilst both horses and camels, which in the Mombasa and Vanga districts are shortlived, do well there, especially near Malindi and Mambrui.

The Customs Revenue for the last 18 months was 40,908 rupees, showing an increase of 20,452 rupees on the previous corresponding period, and the local authorities are in hopes that the collection in the coming season will show an increase of at least 25 per cent. on the current year.

The total population of the district is about 10,000, and it contains four places which may properly be described as towns, viz., Malindi, Takaungu, and Mambrui on the coast, and Tanganiko about 15 miles inland up the so-called "Kilifi Creek."

Malindi, the capital and chief fort of the district, is a straggling town of from 4,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, built on a coral beach, and backed by numerous and productive plantations. Its one object of interest is a pillar erected there by Vasco de Gama, on the occasion of his visit to the place in 1498, and there are the remains of an old Portuguese church, which has now been inclosed in ground set apart as a cemetery for Europeans.

At Mambrui, 7 miles to the north of Malindi, which, with its adjacent villages, has a population of 4,200, but is a place of recent growth, there is a curious leaning pillar about 20 feet high, but whether of Portuguese, Arab, or Persian origin is unknown. Takaungu (population 3,000) on a creek near the southern frontier of the district, with a fort and several stone mosques, was the capital of the Beni Zaher Mazruis, who ruled the neighbourhood as semi-independent Chiefs from 1837 to 1895.

Three miles to the north is the harbour of Kilifi, the port of Takaungu, affording good anchorage to ships, and forming the mouth of an inlet extending some 15 miles inland, at the end of which is situated the town of Tanganiko (population 2,000), a market for the Giriama hinterland, which has been entirely rebuilt since its destruction by the rebels in 1895. The whole coast from Takaungu to a point some 5 miles north. Mambrui is lined with villages, and their plantations, the most important being Roka, Uyombo, and Watamu to the south, and Boma Upande and Fundi Isa to the north, of the Sabaki.

Beyond the Mambrui plantations the country becomes uninhabited, the only place between Mambrui or Fundi Isa, and the Tana being the small fishing village of Marareni, whilst a desolate and waterless bush country, occupied only by a few nomad Gallas and Wasania, who live by killing the big game with which it teems, takes the place inland of the fertile hinterland known as Giriama.

The latter is a tract of about 60 miles in length and 30 or 40 in breadth, extending from the Rabai Hills on the south to the River Sabaki on the north. It is generally speaking an undulating country, and may be said to rise from the littoral in a succession of parallel or almost parallel ridges. There are few high hills in it, the only one deserving the name being Mangea in the north (1,600 feet), and Mwaiba (about 1,000 feet) in the centre of the Giriama territory. The country is divided by its inhabitants into two great districts, the "Weruni," or grass and prairie country in the south, and Godomo (so-called after a group of villages bearing that name) in the centre and north. These again are sub-divided into about seventy sub-districts or malals (plural of lalo), roughly answering to the English parish, but many of these, especially in the Weruni, have been deserted on account of Masai raids and famine, whilst others include numerous villages and hamlets ranging from 20 to 100 huts.

Weruni is mainly a pastoral, Godomo an agricultural country, but both are dotted over with forests and woods, full of aloes, cactus, and euphabia, of which the most important is perhaps the Sokoki forest on the eastern boundary of Godomo, extending for 30 miles from the neighbourhood of Gonjoro, near Tanganiko to Arabuco, 10 miles south-west of Malindi. Notwithstanding these forests the country presents, like all the Nyika, a somewhat arid appearance in the dry season, and the want of water is severely felt, the only river south of the Sabaki being one running into the Kilifi Creek, which though known by different names to the various tribes through whose territory it passes,

is believed to be identical with the Voi. The bed of this stream is, however, often almost dry, and some of the smaller brooks and springs are salt and brackish. The central and northern parts of Giriama are very fertile, and large tracts are under cultivation, producing abundant harvests of millet and Indian corn. Cocoanuts are less frequent than on the coast, but the papay tree and the pine apple are common, and manioc and cassava are also grown.

The Wagiriama, a vigorous, and for East Africa, handsome race, of a dark brown, almost black, colour, consider themselves with justice superior in courage and intelligence to the other tribes of the Nyika; they are estimated at about 73,000, but since Masai raids no longer decimate them they are multiplying rapidly, and have spread across to the left bank of the Sabaki, once regarded as the northern limit of their territory. They are divided into six clans: Mkisa (the first in rank), Milalani, Mololu, Mparwa, Maganjoni, and Mkizini, all recognizing as their capital the village of Kaya Fungo at the southern end of Giriama, near Rabai, which is the official residence of the Enyetsi or three supreme chief Elders of the territory, but is otherwise a place of no real importance.

Closely allied to them, but politically distinct, are the Wakauma, a kindred tribe, living on the eastern fringe of Giriama, and said to number about 14,000 souls.

The institutions of all the Wanyika (inhabitants of the Nyika or intermediate zone between the coast and the highlands of the interior) are very similar, though each of the eight or nine Bantu races known collectively under that name, viz., the Wadigo, Wasegua, Waduruma, Warabai, Waribe, Wachogni, Wagibana, Wagiriama, and Wakauma, has certain distinctive peculiarities in its government and social customs. In each we find a loose Republican organization, based partly on tribal sub-divisions and partly on a kind of freemasonry, known as the "Kambi," which involves several degrees, each attended by its special ceremony of initiation, and admission to which is obtained by payments to the Elders or "Wazee," who constitute the ruling class, and are the depositaries of the tribal mysteries and traditions.

The "Wakambi," or members of the Kambi, wear a fuller-sized loin cloth than the "Nyere," or youths not admitted to full civil rights, who constitute the fighting force of the tribe, and are distinguished by a wooden bracelet called the "luwu," which is worn on the left arm.

They meet to decide any matters of public importance in the "Moro," an open space round the "Rungu" or sacred hut, in which is kept the "Mwanza," a kind of drum, producing *hideous and unearthly sounds and regarded with superstitious reverence* by the people, and *especially by the women and youths, who hide when its noise is* heard.

There is a *Moro, Rungu, and Mwanza in each "lalo" or collection of villages,* but for certain purposes the whole Wakambi are convoked at the "Kaya" or capital of the entire tribe. This takes place, for example, when once in every forty or fifty years the whole of the Kambi is reconstituted, the places of the Wazee who retire from the general Assembly being filled by a corresponding number of Nyere.

On these occasions the Nyere go for seven days to hunt in the bush, and bring back, as evidence of their bravery, wild animals, such as lions or elephants, killed by their spears. Up to a recent period the killing of a man (the first stranger met with in the woods), was, especially among the Wadigo a test of valour qualifying for the Kambi.

Within the Kambi, whose numbers vary from 200 or 300 in Duruma to 5,000 in Giriama, is a smaller circle of Elders known as the "Mvaya" or "Waya," whose members meet chiefly for feasting, or for presiding over funeral ceremonies, at which it is their privilege to get drunk on "tembo."

Admission to this order is by the co-optation of its members; the payment varies in different parts of the Nyika; among the Wadigo it is, I believe, 70 dollars or an equivalent in cloth or cattle, in Giriama a single bullock.

Higher still than the members of the Mvaya are the "Fisi," or Hyænas, so called from the power vested in them of administering to suspected criminals the oath by this sacred animal, which, from the circumstance that in old days, before the practice of burial became prevalent, their deceased ancestors were devoured by hyænas, is revered by all the Wanyika as a sort of living mausoleum, so to speak, of their race.

It is held that a false oath by the Hyæna will cause the death of the perjurer, a superstition which the "Fisi" keep up by secretly causing the assassination, by poison or strangulation, of any person whom they believe to have sworn falsely and then ascribing it to supernatural vengeance.

The numbers of the Fisi vary in different tribes; in Duruma I have been led to believe that they are practically identical with the "Ngambi," the local equivalent of the

"Mvaya" of the Wadigo and Wagiriama, and that the highest depositaries of the triba mysteries are the "Bahasi" or Wizards, of whom there are said to be about 100.

In Giriama the Fisi are, I understand, a very small and exclusive body consisting of the six senior Elders of the six clans, and of a few other old men of great authority. One of the functions of the Fisi and Bahasi is to protect fields from thieves by consecrating them to the Hyæna, which is done by placing certain fetish marks on trees or on the ground near the boundaries, it being believed that the removal of any produce (except by the owner) from fields so dedicated will entail the death or sickness of the person removing it.

At the head of the organization stand the Chiefs of clans, who, in Duruma and among the Wadigo, are hereditary. In Giriama, however, under the name of "Enyetsi" or "Enyenti" (Lords of the Soil), they rule by their seniority in a cycle of tribal rotation, a vacancy in their number being filled by the senior Elder of the clan next in rank to the one to which the deceased "Lord of the Soil" belonged.

There are three chief "Enyenti" (the senior Elders of all the six clans are, strictly speaking (at present), entitled to the appellation), viz., Kombo, Mwazize, and Mbaruku, who are regarded as the three supreme Magistrates of Giriama, and alone have the right to convoke by the blowing of a sacred horn the general assemblies of the Kambi.

The authority of the Chiefs and that of the Elders throughout the Nyika over the Nyere is, however, not as great as might be supposed; some years ago, for example, during the great drought the young men in Giriama rose against the Wazee, cruelly tortured them to make them produce rain by medicine and magical incantations, and when they failed made them pay heavy fines in goats and cattle.

All crime among the Wanyika is atoned for by fines, but in some cases a murderer who is unable to pay is outlawed, and may lawfully be killed by the relatives of the deceased. In others he must "pay ten of his children or relatives" for "a life" taken by him; that is to say, he must hand them over to the tribe or clan of his victim with which they become absolutely incorporated, the boys cultivating for it and serving in the ranks of its "Nyere," and the girls working for its members as though they belonged to it by birth, the idea here apparently being a compensation to the tribe collectively, in the shape of an addition to its force for the loss of one of its members. The conception of permanent property in land is unknown to the Wanyika. Land belongs to the occupier only so long as he actually cultivates it, and once he leaves it or lets it go fallow any other member of the tribe can take it up. But houses, cattle, slaves, and generally all personal effects are regarded as absolute possessions, and are equally divided among the male children only of an owner on his death, any disputes as to the divisions being referred to the Elders of the district in which they may arise. The slaves are all foreigners, chiefly Gallas or Yaos and Nyassa people, the Wanyika being themselves all free, and have usually been acquired by them either from the coast Arabs and Swahilis, or from other native races inland, after a successful raid or war by one tribe against another. The slavery is, however, very nominal and consists chiefly in carrying water, cooking, and helping to cultivate the master's land for a few hours every day, as the Wanyika being an indolent people with few wants, require little labour to satisfy them; in fact, as with all East African tribes, the real slaves are the women whether called free or slave, and it is by them that most of the manual work is done.

As the Nyika is almost everywhere beyond the Zanzibar boundary, and as even where it is not the Mahommedan Law does not recognize the right of any one but a Moslem or a "Kitabi" (believer in the Old Testament or Gospel) to hold slaves, the slavery existing among these tribes is not acknowledged as legal by our authorities.

The Wanyika are unlimited polygamists, and there is no restriction on the number of wives that a man may possess. Marriage is practically a sale, the bride, who brings her husband no dowry, being given away by her family in exchange for a number of cows proportionate to the wealth and position of the parties. Concubinage, as the Mahommedans understand it, does not exist, nor, so far as I am aware, is there any difference of status between a free and a slave wife.

Each of the Wanyika tribes is represented at Mombasa by an Arab or Swahili Agent, who acts as intermediary between the tribe and the Government.

The offices of most of these Agents, though formally conferred upon them by the Sultans of Zanzibar, and now confirmed by ourselves, are hereditary; thus the ancestors of Hamis-bin-Saïd of Malindi, who represents Giriama, have been Agents for the Wagiriama from the days of the Portuguese. The Agents receive a small allowance from the Public Treasury in return for which they are supposed to summon the Elders

of the tribe represented by them whenever wanted, or to communicate to it the orders of Government, and they are naturally, when within the territory of the tribe itself, the recipients of much honour, and doubtless of many perquisites in the form of presents of cattle, goats, and other local produce.

Watoro.—The Malindi district contained, till quite recently, two Colonies of Watoro or fugitive slaves from the coast, Fuladoyo in Central Giriama and Makongeni, a collection of villages amidst fertile fields of Indian corn, on both banks of the River Sabaki, about 40 miles inland from Malindi. Both these places have, however, been deserted by the runaways, and repeopled by Wagiriama, their former Watoro inhabitants having either agreed to work out their freedom on the coast, or established themselves at a new fugitive slave settlement known as Bura, to the north of the Sabaki, where there are probably some four or five hundred of them, belonging to all the slave races of Eastern Africa. As they are outside the Sultan's boundary their masters cannot interfere with them, nor even were this not the case, have they the power to do so, the Watoro being many of them armed and quite strong enough to defend themselves.

TANALAND.

I now pass to the Province of Tanaland, bounded to the east by the Indian Ocean, to the south by Seyyidieh, to the west by a line drawn from the north-west angle of the Malindi district through the desert separating the Athi and Tana valleys to the Grand Falls of the Tana, and to the north and north-east by a line running inland from Port Tula to the Lorian Swamp. This province, which is divided by the Tana into two somewhat unequal portions, comprises three districts, which will each be described in succession, viz, Tana River, Lamu, and Port Durnford, and a native State, the Sultanate of Witu.

I.—*The Tana River District.*

This district consists of the valley of the Tana from Charra, 10 miles from the sea, to the so-called Grand Falls, about 40 miles east of Mount Kenia, and of a tract of country extending for 30 miles inland on either side, to the east and west respectively of the river.

This fertile and inhabited country is confined, however, to the banks of the Tana, which may be said to be the life of the district, in much the same way as the Nile is that of Egypt; indeed, the river, whose rise floods its banks on both sides every winter, bears a certain resemblance to the Nile, whilst the Wapokomo, a peaceful, docile, agricultural people, who live on and by it, have many characteristics in common with the Egyptian fellaheen. They are a fairly handsome and intelligent Bantu race, dwelling in thick clusters of beehive-shaped straw huts all along both banks of the river for some 300 miles inland, but their fields, which are irrigated by means of little canals, do not extend for more than a mile from the stream. They cultivate plantations, Indian corn, and in the swampier parts of the valley rice, and are experts as fishermen and boatmen, bringing down their produce in "mows" or rude canoes to the Swahili ports of the Kau and Kipini, on the Ozi. They are a timid, unwarlike, population, and were formerly greatly oppressed by the Sultans of Witu, who raided them for slaves, and against whom they never ventured to defend themselves. A single armed Swahili from Witu or from the coast would come into their villages, plant his spear in the ground, and command them to hand over, which they almost always did without resistance, as many girls and as much produce as he required.

In the autumn of 1894 they were raided by the Abdullah Somalis on the ground that they had ferried over some Galla fugitives, whom the Somalis were pursuing, to the west bank of the river, and a certain number were seized as slaves; the Somalis were, however, attacked and repulsed by a party of European sportsmen, under the command of Captain Dugmore, R.N.R., and the Government having since stationed a few Arab irregulars at various points along the river, the raiders have been afraid to return there, so that for the last three years the Wapokomo have cultivated and traded in security. They possess no centralized Government, each village being ruled by its Elders, who derive their authority from their membership of a semi-religious, semi-political Association, called the "Ngazi," the entrance to which is guarded by mystic ceremonies of initiation and heavy fees to the "old men," and bears a certain resemblance to the Kambi of the Wanyika tribes. Of late, however, the authority of the Elders has been a

good deal shaken; the young men have got to regard the Europeans, whether officials or missionaries, as their real Rulers, and many of them cut their hair short (an attribute of Eldership) without paying the tax formerly levied by the "old men" for this privilege, and in other ways show contempt, very much to the annoyance of their seniors, for the ancient customs and traditions of their tribe. There is no common authority to which the whole nation bows: the villages are somewhat loosely confederated into districts, and the Elders of a district exercise a kind of general supervision and control over its inhabitants, whilst here and there the leading man of a village will claim and exercise within a small radius around it the authority of a petty Prince or Chief, but on the Lower Tana at least a certain honorary primacy is recognized in the Elders of Ngao, a large village on the west bank of the river, about 70 miles inland from the sea coast. Further south, near the Zanzibar boundary, a few villages of Mahommedan Wapokomo are to be found, who, of course, repudiate the Ngazi, and regard themselves more as Swahilis than as Wapokomo proper; these wear the Arab white shirt and the tarboush or turban, while their heathen countrymen, both men and women, are often naked but for a loin cloth, and anoint their bodies and hair with a red or yellow pigment. The Wapokomo number probably about 40,000; this estimate is, however, based on very rough calculations, no census of them having yet been taken, although one is at present in contemplation.

Besides the Wapokomo the district is inhabited by about 3,000 Gallas, living partly at Galbanti on the west bank of the river, round an English Methodist Mission, which has made the evangelisation of these Gallas its special object, and partly in the district of Korokoro, 200 miles up the river, where a strip of Galla country comes in as a wedge between the southern and northern Wapokomo. These Gallas are a purely pastoral people, and though handsome and proud of their race, once a warlike and powerful one, but now decimated and depressed, are from their contempt for all work a somewhat useless and hopeless element in the district; nor is this contempt, as with some native races, redeemed by martial instincts and qualities which would enable them to be utilized as soldiers.

The nomad helot tribe known as Waboni or Wasania, who are also found in the northern parts of the Malindi district, and are probably of Hamitic rather that Bantu origin, are scattered through the denser forest tracts of the Tana valley where they live by killing elephants and other game.

These Wasania have no villages, plantations, or social organization, and though in appearance intelligent and not unattractive, seem very low indeed in the scale of civilization, possessing no shelter but the very rudest temporary grass huts, and being almost absolutely naked.

They consider themselves the slaves of the Gallas, who are said, at some early period to have given them permission to roam through the forests of their country unmolested on condition of their bringing one tusk of every elephant killed by them to the nearest Galla Chief, a condition which they have so far regularly fulfilled except in the northern parts of Tanaland where they recognize the Somalis and not the Gallas, as their lords. There is further in the little known country in the neighbourhood of the Grand Falls of the Tana, a population believed to be akin to that found on the slopes of Mount Kenia.

The administrative headquarters of the district are at Ngas, which has been described above as one of the chief villages on the Lower Tana, and which is also the seat of a very active and useful German Lutheran Mission. There are no towns in the district, nor, indeed, any houses except the three or four occupied by European settlers other than the thatched dome-shaped huts of the natives.

II.—*The Lamu District.*

The Lamu district consists of three distinct portions:—

(1.) The islands, *i.e.*, Lamu, Manda, Pattah, and Faza, lying off the Witu coast.

(2.) The narrow strip, 10 miles deep, of Zanzibar territory between the mouth of the Tana and the south-western frontier of Witu, and

(3.) The region between the north-eastern frontier of Witu and the south-western boundary of the Port Durnford district, which strikes the coast at the village of Shakani.

1. *The Islands.*—The Island of Lamu is 6 miles long by 3 miles broad, being separated by a narrow shallow channel from the mainland. It is low-lying and sandy but fairly fertile, being covered with cocoa-nut and pomegranate trees, and suitable

both for plantations and cattle. It contains the ancient city of Lamu (population 7,000), the capital of the province and residence of the Sub-Commissioner, consisting of a labyrinth of narrow streets with a number of stone mosques and a fort recently restored by the Protectorate Administration, and used as a barracks and prison. About 330 British Indians carry on a fairly active trade there, and the port is visited by the "British India" and by two German mail steamers a month, not to mention a considerable dhow traffic.

It is, however, on the whole a declining place, its trade having of late years been diverted to Mombasa, and it is probable that its population will be stagnant even if it should not actually decrease. There are a few other villages in the island, the principal being Shella, Kipungani, and Matandoni, but they are none of them places of any importance.

The neighbouring island of Manda is mainly covered with bush and scrub, and has a population of at most 200 or 300 poor villagers and slaves.

The Island of Pattah is separated from Manda by a channel 1 mile broad, and by another varying from 1½ to 3 miles broad from the mainland. Its principal town is Siu, with a population of 5,000, the ancient capital, Pattah, long the residence of the Nabhan Sultans, who ruled the whole adjacent coast for several centuries, being a mere mass of picturesque stone ruins, in the midst of which nestles a village occupied by about 300 inhabitants of mixed Arab, Persian, and African race.

Up to forty years ago this island was divided into two little States, the Sultanate of Pattah and the Commonwealth of Siu, both inhabited by this same Perso-Arabian population, but in constant antagonism to one another. In the seventeenth century the aggressions of the Nabhan Princes of Pattah upon Siu became so formidable that its people appealed to the Somalis living on the mainland opposite to protect them, promising them half their town and an equal share in their government if they succeeded in repelling the Nabhans. The Somalis agreed, and the Siu people having further invoked the assistance of the Portuguese Governor of Mombasa, the Pattah Sultan was overcome. The Portuguese, however, having come as friends, remained as over-Lords of the country, occupying several forts and exercising all the attributes of sovereignty, but not interfering actively in the internal concerns of the subject states. The Somalis were accordingly admitted to share with the Wafamao, the original Asiatic colonists, in the government of Siu, and a curious dual Administration was established, consisting of a Famao and a Somali Sheikh, who jointly ruled the population, each administering justice to his own tribe through a Cadi appointed by himself. This system survived the withdrawal of the Portuguese from this part of East Africa after the capture of Mombasa in 1698, and lasted till quite recently, when the Famao Sheikh, a certain Mataka, attempted to concentrate the whole power in his own hands, and to destroy the separate rights of the Somalis. The latter appealed to Seyyid Saïd of Muscat, who was beginning to intervene in the affairs of the East African Coast; but his assistance proved ineffectual, his forces were defeated, and Mataka became tyrant of Siu, and transmitted his authority at his death to his son, Mahomed-bin-Mataka. The latter, an energetic Prince, interfered in the affairs of Pattah, deposed the Sultan Ahmed-bin-Sheikh, and placed a kinsman, Ahmed-bin Fumo Luti on the throne in his room; but becoming involved with his Pattah ally in trouble with Seyyid Majid, Sultan of Zanzibar, they were both eventually defeated by the Zanzibar forces, and whilst Ahmed-bin-Fumi Luti fled to Kau, on the Ozi, Mahomed-bin-Mataka made submission to the Sultan. The latter, however, distrusting him, inveigled him to Zanzibar, where he was seized and sent to die in Mombasa Fort, and the whole of Pattah then became an integral portion of the Zanzibar dominions, and has been ruled ever since perfectly peaceably by the Sultan's Representatives.*

Faza.—The Island of Faza is separated from Pattah by a channel which is dry at low water. The town (population 3,000), with a crumbling fort and a few stone houses, is inhabited by a Bajoon (*i.e.*, half Persian, half African) race, representing the first Asiatic colonists of East Africa—the Shirazi settlers of the seventh century A.D.—and was governed up to fifty years ago by an Oligarchy of three Sheikhs, representing the three chief families of the district. When Seyyid Saïd attempted to become master of these islands and the adjacent coast, the Faza Sheikhs opposed and resisted him; but he obtained possession of the town through the intrigues and treachery of Mzee-bin-Sef, a cadet of the Sindi House, one of the three ruling clans, who was rewarded by the

* The history given in the above pages has been derived by me entirely from conversations with Arab and other native informants. I cannot, therefore, vouch absolutely for its accuracy in all respects, though I have reason to believe that its substantial outlines are generally trustworthy.—A. H. HARDINGE.

Sultan, on his capturing the place, by being made sole despot of Faza and of the whole adjacent mainland coast. Mzee Sef, after a long and somewhat oppressive tyranny, died in 1896 at Zanzibar, whither he had been sent to be interned by the Witu Administration, then under the control of the late Sultan Seyyid Hamid), acting in concert with the late Imperial British East Africa Company. He has been succeeded, with diminished authority, by Sheikh Tiro, a loyal servant of Government, who acts as Wali, or native Governor, both of Faza and of the opposite mainland coast as far as the north-eastern boundary of the Lamu district.

The population of all these islands retains, in the regular features and light complexion of a large section of it, visible traces of its Persian origin. Its women are remarkable for their good looks, and the carved work of many of the buildings, especially in Siu, bears witness to the survival of an artistic instinct, not often found in African peoples.

2. *The Zanzibar Mainland Strip.*—This portion of the Lamu district consists of a strip of coast 25 miles long and 10 deep, between the mouth of the Tana and the town of Kipini, on the east bank of the River Ozi, and includes the two small towns of Kipini (population 1,000) and Kau (population 800), on the Ozi, each consisting of a cluster of Swahili huts round an Arab fort, and constituting the ports and markets for the produce of the populous and rich Valley of the Tana. About 8 miles up the Ozi River, which loses itself in mangrove swamps, a canal dug by Sultan Ahmed-bin-Fumo Luti of Witu, and known as the Belezo or Belezoni, connects that river with the Tana, and through this canal the rude boats of the natives of the Tana Valley come down to the coast at Kipini, so as to avoid the bar at the mouth of the Tana River. The Belezoni is, however, a very tortuous and narrow ditch, and it has been now determined to widen and straighten it, the cost to be covered by the imposition and collection at Kau of a small duty to be levied upon all craft going through it. About a mile to the north of the Belezoni is the boundary of the Zanzibar Sultanate, which here forms the limit between the Lamu and Tana River districts.

3. *The country to the north of the Witu boundary.*—This consists of about 25 miles of coast-line, studded with a number of Bajoon villages, of which Kiunga (population 1,000) is the most important, and of a hinterland extending to within 20 miles of the east bank of the Tana, but inhabited only by a few Waboni hunters, and covered with dense bush and scrub. Little is known of the interior of this region, beyond the fact that it may be regarded, to all intents and purposes, as a wilderness; its inland boundary is still, and must for many years to come, continue undefined.

III.—*The Port Durnford District.*

This district which extends along the coast from Shekani to Port Tula, a distance of nearly 60 miles, and whose inland boundary is still unfixed, owing to the impenetrable nature of the desolate bush country which constitutes the greater part of its hinterland, is very similar in character to the northern portion of the Lamu district just described, and may be passed by with but scanty notice, as the poorest and most sparsely populated sub-division in the whole territory. Up to 40 years ago it was full of flourishing Bajoon villages, the ruins of which may still be seen, but the whole country was swept bare by Somali raiders, and the Bajoon population driven south to Faza, or forced to take refuge in the islets off the coast, to which the Somalis were powerless to cross. The principal of these islands is Tula, with a fishing population of about 700, but a wretched fishing village known as Burkab is situated on the western entrance of the Port Durnford Creek, which forms a fair natural harbour, the only good one in fact between Lamu and Kismayu, and is now occupied by the European officer in charge of the district, with a force of about 50 Soudanese.

At some future period Burkab may become a market for the cattle and agricultural produce of the Somalis of the Abdullah tribe who inhabit the plains of Biskaya about 50 miles inland to the north, but at present they are very shy of coming there, and its chief function is that of a police post serving to check Somali raiders from moving southwards against the Gallas, Waboni, and Bajoons, and also slave dhows, who might put into its harbour for water, provisions, and shelter, as well as for the purposes of traffic in slaves with the Somali tribes living in the hinterland. It was believed at one time that the creek at whose mouth Burkab lies would be found to be a southern branch of the Juba River, but the explorations of the English district officer in charge have shown this conjecture to be unfounded. The total population of the district is probably at most 2,000 souls.

IV.—*Sultanate of Witu.*

This territory, the boundaries of which have been given above, and which is inclosed on all sides by portions, insular and continental, of the Lamu district, has an area of 1,200 square miles, and a population of 15,242 souls. The capital, Witu (population 6,000), has been entirely rebuilt since Admiral Fremantle destroyed it, after the massacre of the Germans in 1890, and is laid out in regular streets of substantially built houses. The country to the north of it, and indeed a great part of Witu, is thick forest, producing, however, much rubber, but to the east between the capital and its port, Mkonumbi (population 1,000) it has been extensively cleared, and contains numerous villages and plantations. The population of the western portion of the Sultanate is mainly Swahili, consisting of the descendants of the runaway slaves and outlaws, who collected from the various parts of the coast round the Sultans Ahmid and Fumo Bakari; in the eastern portion, which was less completely under the control of the Nabhan Princes, and which contains the large villages of Wangeh (population 1,000), Hindi (population 800), and Dodori (population 600), the dominant element is Bajoon, and there is a Galla settlement just outside the town of Witu.

The seat of Government is at Witu, where the Sultan holds his Court and transacts business with the British Resident; and for Administrative purposes the country is ruled under him by two Walis stationed respectively at Mkonumbi in the western and Hindi in the eastern portion of the Sultanate. A good road available for carriages, but liable, like the rest of the country, to be flooded during the rains, connects the capital with its port Mkonumbi (22 miles to the east) *viâ* Pangani, and Funga Zombo. The other roads are merely native tracks.

The Province of Tanaland, once so turbulent, is now, taken all in all, the most peaceful portion of the entire territory. Its revenue, derived mainly, though not exclusively, from Customs, just pays its expenditure, though there is no direct taxation, and it will probably in a year or two show a fair surplus. It produces and exports to Arabia sim-sim oil seed and millet in large quantities, Indian corn to Zanzibar, boritis (timber) to Zanzibar and India, Coweni shells to Calcutta, and ivory to India, Europe, and America, and india-rubber, copra and hippopotamus teeth and rhinoceros horns to India, Zanzibar, and Europe. The chief imports are rice from Bombay, Rangoon, and Madagascar, unbleached cotton cloth from India, kerosine oil from America and Russia through India. Kaniki or Manchester cloth chiefly from Germany, which supplies an inferior and much cheaper article, which is superseding the real Manchester product once exclusively imported, wheaten flour, ironware, and crockery from India. Lesos (women's clothing) now supplied by the two German firms of Hansing and Oswald, and sugar from Mauritius. This part of the subject will, however, be dealt with more fully under the special heads of trade and revenue.

JUBALAND.

The Province of Jubaland, which includes the region between the north-eastern boundary of the Province of Tanaland and its own great river the Juba, and extends nominally along the right bank of the Juba as far as its intersection by latitude 6° north, is divided into two districts:

1. The Kismayu or Lower Juba district, and;
2. The Upper Juba or "Ogaden and Gosha" district.

I.—*The Kismayu District.*

This extends along the coast from Port Tula to the River Juba, the equator being regarded for the present as its inland boundary. It comprises the town of Kismayu (population 1,304), the residence of the Sub-Commissioner of the Province, with an Arab, Swahili, Somali, and Galla population, the frontier village of "English Gobwen" (mainly Arab) and the islands of Koyama (population 200) and Towala (population 300), which are inhabited by a race of Bajoons with a considerable mixture of Gara blood.

The inhabitants of Koyama call themselves the Kismayu tribe and declare that after they left the Gara country (*i.e.*, the region between the Upper Juba and Boran) they founded the settlement of Afmadu, and dug the famous wells there, but were driven thence by the Wardeh Gallas to the coast, where they built the town called after them,

Kismayu. The Gallas again oppressing them they finally took refuge on the Island of Koyama.

They repudiate, as fanciful, the idea that the name Kismayu has a Swahili origin or is derived, as is sometimes asserted, from the Swahili words Kisima yu ("well high up").

The town of Kismayu consists of a collection of native huts and shops, clustering round the solid stone built British Residency, and surrounded by a high wooden stockade, at the gates of which every Somali wishing to enter must leave his arms. It lies close to the beach, and constitutes the most northerly port on the African shores of the Indian Ocean accessible at every season. It would therefore do a very considerable trade with the Somali hinterland if its shipping facilities were more regular, and if steamers to and from the southern ports, and especially Zanzibar, called there, say, once a month.

The merchants are poor and cannot afford to keep large stocks, and unless they can be frequently supplied, run out of the trade goods required to buy ivory and other up-country produce.

A road 12 miles long across sandy scrub-covered country, which gradually gives place to vast arid plains, connects Kismayu with Gobwen on the Juba. Gobwen consists of two villages on opposite banks of the river, one English, and the other Italian, each nestling round an Arab fort, held by a small garrison of Arab irregulars. The English village, the smaller of the two, has a population of about 100 inhabitants.

There are further in the district of Kismayu between 1,000 and 2,000 Herti Somalis, who shift their quarters according to the seasons, in search of pasture for their cattle. Their chief settlements are Hafa, a village just outside Kismayu, and Youte, on the right bank of the Juba. There are also, at times, in the district some Ogaden or up-country Somalis (the Hertis belong to the Mijjerteyn tribe, and come by sea from Ras Hafun, near Guardafui, whilst the Ogaden came across the Upper Juba by land), partially occupying, during the wet season, the villages of Maghrada and Hajowen on the Juba, and Malkahua on the shores of the Lake Deshek Wama, just across the boundary of the Gosha district.

The so-called Herti Sultan, Sherwa Ismail, who was long insubordinate, and against whose people several punitive expeditions had to be sent, is now entirely loyal, and in conjunction with his Chief Minister, Ali Nahar, receives a small allowance as a sort of native political officer.

II.—*The Ogaden and Gosha District.*

This is bounded on the east by the Juba, on the south by the Equator, on the west by the Province of Tanaland: the northern boundary is still indefinite.

That portion which is under effective control is the region known as Gosha, a strip of forest country about 100 miles long, lying between the River Juba and the chain of lakes to the west of it, which are fed by branches of the Juba, and into which the river itself, when high, overflows.

These lakes, of which Mr. Jenner, the Sub-Commissioner of the province, has visited fifteen, are distant from the river generally about 10 miles. Lake Geyle, the most northerly one that he knows of at present, is about 120 miles up the river, and Lake Deshek Wama, the most southerly one, is about 25 miles from its mouth.

Gosha is entirely inhabited by runaway slaves, who have escaped thither from the Somalis and from the "Benadir" ports belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar to the north of the Juba, which are now leased to Italy. These slaves who live on both banks of the river, and therefore both in British and in Italian territory, are of almost all the tribes of Eastern Central Africa, and include Yaos, Nyassa people, Wateita, Wanyika, Wakamba, Wasambara, and Wasegua, besides a certain sprinkling of Gallas. Our local authorities believe that rather more than half of them, *i.e.*, about 12,000, reside on our bank, where they live by cultivating just enough Indian corn to suffice for their maintenance.

In religion they are nominal Mahommedans, but though here and there the more educated ones affect a certain fanaticism, they have at bottom, like most slaves, little knowledge of Islam, beyond a few external forms picked up from their former Somali or Arab masters. There is no central government, each village or group of villages being ruled by its own Headmen; but two of the most powerful Chiefs, Nasib Pondo and Songoro Mafula, both of Yao origin and Moslem faith, and each ruling over a

populous district on both sides of the river, are generally recognized as the leading and most influential men in Gosha, and are in direct relations with our authorities. The Wa Gosha, though some time ago they resisted and repelled the Ogaden Somalis, have accepted the authority of Government without demur, and have, in obedience to the orders of our officials, abandoned the Slave Trade and even the institution of slavery, to which some of their Chiefs were attached, but which the mass of the population being runaways themselves, with few or no slaves of their own, regarded with indifference. The Sub-Commissioner of the province, who is Collector of Gosha, holds regular courts for the trial of offences there, and has lately built a station at Mabungu Kisungu on the Juba, near the northern limit of the district.

Inland from Gosha are the territories of two Somali Chiefs or Sultans, Ahmed-bin-Murgan and Hassan-bin-Barjin of Biskaya. Both belong to the Ogaden section of the race, but Hassan-bin-Barjin's people, who live in the south-western border of the province, are known as the Abdullah tribe, and the Sultan of Afmadu claims to exercise a sort of vague suzerainty or overlordship over them, which they, on their side, have not formally admitted. Afmadu (Black lips) is about 20 miles north of Kismayu, and is not a town but a collection of scattered villages (lying close to a series of wells 100 in number) one of which is the residence of the Sultan. There is no palace or Court in the civilized sense of the term: the Sultan and Chiefs live in miserable huts, and in spite of a devotion to Islam, which is fanatical rather than thoughtful and intelligent, and of a certain dignity in bearing and dress (their white robes are worn in a manner which recalls pictures of the Roman togá) are in reality fierce and treacherous savages.

The Imperial British East Africa Company endeavoured at one time to keep them peaceful by subsidies, but this system which only served to render them more insolent, and led to the necessity for punitive expeditions, was abandoned in 1893, and was not reverted to two years later when the Government took over the territory.

The firm attitude of Mr. Craufurd, who was successively the representative of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and of the Protectorate of Kismayu, and who was the first European to visit Afmadu (December 1895) and to receive tribute from its inhabitants, convinced the Ogadens of the uselessness of resistance to the British Administration, and in July 1896, on the death of Murgan-bin-Yusuf, the late Sultan of Afmadu, his youthful son Ahmed-bin-Murgan came down to Kismayu, and obtained recognition from Her Majesty's Government on swearing allegience to the Queen before Mr. Jenner, who had succeeded Mr. Craufurd, and carried on his Somali policy.

Within the last few months the young Sultan's behaviour has been less satisfactory, and it may be necessary to punish him for his participation in an avowed slave raid against the Gallas.

The Ogaden Somalis recognizing the authority of the Sultan of Afmadu, are said to number from 5,000 to 10,000, but scattered among them are about 2,000 or so Gallas and Waboni.

These may be divided into two classes—

(*a.*) The heathen Gallas who submitted to the Somali invasion of their country, and without being actual slaves are subjects of the Somalis, owning property (*i.e*, live stock of their own; and

(*b.*) The slaves captured or whose parents were captured as children by the Somalis, and who, brought up by them have embraced the Moslem faith.

They are chiefly employed in tending goats, the true Somalis preferring to devote their attention to cattle, and are on the whole more content with their lot than the semi-servile heathen.

Among this slave class are some Boran Gallas and some natives of Koreh, a region adjoining Boran, and inhabited by a race apparently akin to the Masai. The Waboni also live in small settlements, some, who hunt for their living, amongst the Somalis to whom they are subject and pay tribute, and others who subsist on fish and river produce, and also cultivate a little, in Gosha

Lastly, in the far interior, included within the normal bounds of Jubaland, is the little known Kingdom of Boran, whose King, Afalata, is considered the greatest Prince among the Gallas, and is known to be desirous of entering into relation with the European Powers on the coast.

Without necessarily crediting all the romantic tales about Boran, about the beauty of its women and the valour of its warriors, who are said to fight on horseback, and to have over and over again driven the Somali invaders from their borders, or again about the stockade of pure ivory round the Royal Palace, and the survival of a form of Abyssinian Christianity among the people, it seems certain that the country is rich in

cattle, horses, and elephants, and that both the Chief and his subjects are desirous of trading with the coast.

Last year I sent a native envoy to Afalata congratulating him upon an edict which he was reported to have issued against the Slave Trade, and an early opportunity will be taken of entering into still closer relations with him.

This year his country has been attacked by the Abyssinians, we know not yet with what result, but the people have been accustomed to Abyssinian and Somali raids, and there is every reason to hope that they will be able to hold their own.

In the future as British authority is gradually consolidated along the west bank of the Lower Juba, and among the Ogadens, our relations with Boran will become of a closer and more intimate nature.

UKAMBA.

The Province of Ukamba, so called after the largest and most important tribe inhabiting it, is bounded on the east by the Province of Seyyidieh, on the south by the German frontier, on the west by the Uganda Protectorate, and on the north by the south-west frontier of the Province of Tanaland. It is divided into two unequal sections by the Athi, as well as by the high road to Uganda, which runs generally parallel to that river and traverses the province in its entire length from Mazimu Mitatu, near Maungu, to the Kedong River, the western boundary of the Protectorate.

The province consists of the three following districts inhabited by the following peoples :—

I.—*The Teita and Taveta District.*

Bounded to the north by the Rivers Tsavo and Athi, west and south-west by the German boundary, and east by a line running in a north-easterly direction from Mo Kidanga Danga to the River Sabaki, and crossing the Mackinnon Road at the clearing of Mazima Mitatu or "Three Wells."

This district, the population of which is estimated at about 20,000 souls, is inhabited by two races, the Teita people proper, who occupy the greater part of it, and the Taveta people, a distinct and somewhat superior race, living in a cleared area of about 10 square miles, hemmed in by dense forest, on the Anglo-German frontier, near Kilimanjaro.

The head-quarters of the district are at Ndi, on the Mackinnon Road, but the Assistant District Officer resides in Taveta.

The Wateita, who are stated in the Intelligence Department's "East African Handbook" to number 150,000 souls, scattered among 600 villages, are, according to the information supplied me by the district officials, and to judge by my own observations when visiting the district, much less numerous and it seems doubtful whether they much exceed 15,000.

Their country is divided into nine districts, namely, Mbololo, Mlaleni, Mbali, Mwatate, Omari, Bura, Irizi, Veruga, and Ndara, but these are generally grouped under three larger divisions, namely, Bura in the north-west, Ndara in the south, and Mbololo or Ndi in the north-east. These districts are for all political purposes independent of one another, and are not, as among the Wanyika, held together by any federal bond, nor so far as I could learn, by any closer tie than community of blood and speech.

Within the districts themselves the organization is equally loose, each family occupying its own cluster of huts, and practically only recognizing the authority of the father or oldest member, though for certain purposes, such as the punishment of crime or the payment of blood-money, the Heads of all the villages belonging to the same district come together and decide in council as to the action to be taken.

In each of the districts, moreover, a single paramount Chief is recognized as enjoying a certain superiority which is, however, rather nominal than real. A small colony of Wakamba has established itself of late in the Bura district at a place called Mwatate, and appears to live on friendly terms with the aboriginal inhabitants.

The Teita country consists of parallel ranges of isolated hills, separated by dry and desolute-looking plains, which the people have long forsaken for fear of Masai raids, and which, at any rate between the Rivers Voi and Tsavo, seem scarcely less arid than the desert of Taru itself. The hill-tops are, however, everywhere covered with hamlets and cultivation, plantations, chiefly of sugar-cane being abundant, and some of the valleys, especially in Bura, where the French Catholic missionaries have a station, are fertile and well watered by mountain streams. The agriculture of the country has, however,

somewhat suffered of late owing to the fact that so many of the Wateita, who in this respect present a marked contrast to the Wanyika, have been attracted by the wages offered them to carry loads as porters to and from Mombasa, and have abandoned agricultural labour for caravan work.

The present Government station at Ndi consists of two one-storeyed houses built of mud, but substantial and well constructed, with corrugated-iron roofs, standing within a small, wooden stockade.

It was established about three years ago by the Imperial British East Africa Company, when they abandoned their former station at the Tsavo River, and is conveniently situated to the immediate west of the Mackinnon Road, 78 miles from its inland terminus Kibwezi, and 112 miles from Mombasa.

With the construction of the railway, however, Ndi will lose its importance, and as it is not a good administrative centre, being on the eastern fringe of the cultivated part of Teita, there will be no reason for retaining it as head-quarters once its use as a caravan station is past. A better place would be Bura, in the heart of the district, or Taveta, which, situated on the main road from Mombasa to Kilimanjaro and close to the German frontier, will always be an important customs' station and trading centre.

Politically speaking the Teita district calls for few remarks. The people are quiet and peaceful, and have neither the power nor the desire to give trouble. Now and then some of them have to be punished for raids across the German border, and there was a brief abortive disturbance a year ago in the district of Irizi, whose inhabitants refused to surrender some slaves stolen from German territory or to recognize the District Officer's authority. An expedition of fifty men, armed with Sniders, and consisting mainly of undrilled Swahili porters, with about ten Zanzibar Askaris and porter Askaris, soon brought them, however, to reason, and after some ten of them had been shot, the rest submitted and restored the slaves, saying they had no idea that the guns could kill at a distance, and had supposed that they were meant to be used in hand to hand conflict as clubs.

The Taveta people, among whom an English Mission has long laboured, are very friendly to Europeans and gladly welcome the restoration of the Government Station there, which, withdrawn by the Company towards the close of its rule, was re-established by me a few months ago.

II.—*Athi or Machakos District.*

This district includes all Ukamba proper, and extends from the Tsavo River to the upper waters of the Tana and Athi Rivers, being separated from the Kikuyu district by a line drawn due south from the source of the Athi to the German frontier and from the Provinces of Tanaland and Seyyidieh by a line running roughly from the Grand Falls of the Tana to a point on the Sabaki, about 30 miles west of Makongeni. It is divided by the course of the River Athi into two unequal parts, of which the western and most populous, comprising the territories known as Ulu and Kikumbuliu, is the only one now completely under our control, the eastern, which comprises Kitui in the north, and a thinly populated region, mainly occupied by nomad Gallas in the south, being still only imperfectly known to us.

The population of the entire district is estimated at about 700,000 inhabitants, of whom 290,000 live in Ulu, 400,000 in Kitui and the intervening country up to the borders of Tanaland, and only about 10,000 in Kikumbuliu, the region between the Tsavo and Kiboko Rivers, which, though extensive, is one of the poorest in the province. With the exception of the Gallas, said to number about 1,000, and of a few Swahili traders, the whole of this population belong to the Wakamba nation, though slight peculiarities of dialect distinguish the inhabitants of the western from those of the eastern side of the Athi.

Whilst far more intelligent and industrious than the Wateita, the Wakamba resemble them, and, indeed, all the other Bantu races, in the extreme looseness of their political organization and the absence of any central authority, a feature which makes them in some respects easy, but in others very difficult, to deal with. They are distributed, exclusive of their living east of the Athi, with whose internal sub-divisions we are not yet fully acquainted, into the following sub-tribes or districts:—

ULU.

Northern districts	Mala, including Kavaliu Charna. Kanjalu. Kathoni. Mikononi. Engoleni. Kiviluki. Cani and Kwamboli. Manyala. Kiteta. Iveti, including Machakos.
Central districts	Wathomi. Totutha. Mboni. Linga. Juni. Kilungu. Ikua. Lakai.
Southern districts	Nziu. Nzawi. Maiha. Mwasangombi.
Western districts	Bitini. Mutizia. Muka. W. Kilungu
Eastern districts	Kizovo. Givuni. Vongoni. Hylala.

KIKUMBULIU.

Bwinzau. Kibwezi. Msongoleni.	Thangi. Kati.

Each of these districts is an independent political unit, nor is there any more than in Teita any bond except community of blood, speech, institutions and enmity to their old foes the Masai, by which they can be regarded as linked together. As in Teita, each family occupies its own "boma," or hamlet, and a man, on marrying, usually forms a "boma" of his own, consisting at first perhaps only of his own hut, but gradually expanding into a hamlet, and, as children are born and grow up, into a village, of which its founder is regarded as the Chief. On his death his eldest son succeeds him, taking two-thirds of the property for himself, and leaving the remaining one-third to enable his younger brothers (if he has any), who are regarded by a legal fiction as his sons, and are subject to his *patria potestas*, to marry, since, inasmuch as marriage, as with all East African native tribes, is a sale, a man can only contract it legitimately by paying to the father of the girl he marries an equivalent in cows or goats. It should, however, be observed that although women are regarded in a sense as chattels among the Wakamba, perform much of the manual labour, and are incapable of inheriting property (since they are regarded as property themselves), they are yet so far free that a girl can refuse to marry a man, even if he is able and willing to pay for her, and that her consent is therefore conditional to the completion of the bargain. Polygamy is, however, as among the Wanyika, unrestricted, and a man's wealth is habitually measured by the number of his wives, those of them who, whether from the disappearance of youthful charms or for any other reasons, have ceased to please him, being permitted to cohabit with his poorer relations, but only within the family circle. The Wakamba are all free men, their only slaves (whose servile status is not recognized by the Government) being natives of other tribes, chiefly Masai, but they are gradually, under European influence, developing habits of industry, and beginning to appreciate the advantages to be derived from them. As among the Wanyika and Wateita, land is only regarded as the private property of the owner so long as he occupies it. On waste land any native of the tribe may settle, and whilst he cultivates and lives on it, it is his. Most offences against the person or against property are compoundable by a fine imposed by the united Elders of

the district to which the offender belongs, and for murder and mutilation the system of blood payments calculated on the value of the victim's life or limb is enforced, with this qualification, that a second murder or second rape by the same person is punished with beating to death.

The administrative capital of the Athi district, and of the Province of Ukamba as a whole, is Machakos, the residence of the Sub-Commissioner, of his Assistant District Officer, and of the Medical Officer for the province, and the head-quarters of its military force. It consists of a fort, with out-buildings, offices, and residences for the officials, and barracks are now being erected there. Situated 6 miles from the main Uganda Road on the Kikuyu, and 10 on the coast side, it is connected with it by two good branch waggon roads, and approached by a stone bridge crossing the Machakos River, which flows immediately to the south of the station.

An Assistant District Officer is also quartered at Kibwezi, in the southern part of the district, and the head-quarters of the East African Scottish Mission.

It is proposed this autumn to make the portion of the present Athi district east of the River Athi into a new district, to be called the Kitui district, and next year to divide the portion of it to the west of the river into two districts, Ulu and Kikumbuliu, the head-quarters of the one being Machakos and of the other, Kibwezi, as the size and population of the present district makes it difficult for a single Collector to manage it efficiently, especially now that the control of Government is every day becoming more and more effective, and the work required of its officers proportionally harder.

Of Kitui we know as yet very little, but in 1895 Mr. Ainsworth, the present Sub-Commissioner of the province, visited it with a small force, and after making friends with the native Chiefs, arrested and sent down to the coast some Swahilis whom he found there engaged in the Slave Trade, of which Kitui is one of the few remaining inland centres. A station will be opened, when the district is founded, at Nengea, in the heart of a country described as very fertile and populous. Some German missionaries are already established on the east of the Athi at Ikutna, and have been, I believe, well received by the people.

III.—*Kenia or Kikuyu District.*

This district, so called from the great mountain Kenia, nearly 19,000 feet high, which is situated near its northern extremity, is separated by the Kedong River from the Mau district of the Uganda Protectorate, and is inhabited (so far as we know it) by three peoples, the Masai, the pure Wakikuyu of the Maranga country between Wandenge's and Mount Kenia, and the Wakikuyu dwelling in the vicinity of the Government station of Kikuyu, who are of mixed, now with Masai, blood in their veins.

The Masai consist of one entire tribe, the Naivasha or Kinangop Masai, whose King or Chief is Lenana, and of the broken remnants of seven other tribes, the Dogelani, Buruko, Ligoradi, Matapatu, Kurukoni, Gikinuka and Kapte Masai, who, after long terrorizing the whole country have at last been defeated and broken up by the superior force of the Wakamba and Wakikuyu, and having had their old military organization utterly shattered, have accepted, and to a great extent are really controlled by the authority of the European district officers. It may seem strange that this race of brave and haughty warriors should have succumbed to tribes so inferior to them in military prowess as the Wakamba and Wakikuyu, but the reason is to be found in the peculiar conditions of their mode of life.

Once their own flocks and herds were decimated by the great cattle plague of a few years ago, the Masai, a purely pastoral people, were compelled by famine to depend, not partially as before, but exclusively upon raids, and about half, or perhaps more, of the warriors of a given tribe would be absent for a long period on a foray, leaving the kraal, which with them, owing to the dislike of the whole race for any manual labour, is never stockaded or provided with defensive works of any kind, protected only by a few hundred men.

The Wakamba, and after the Masai were driven from Ukamba proper into Kikuyu, the Wakikuyu would be on the watch for these raiding expeditions, and as soon as one was well on the way would swoop down on the undefended or only partially defended kraal in overwhelming numbers, and the raiders would return with their spoil only to find their houses in ashes, and the women and children whom they had left behind there carried off to be sold as slaves.

A constant repetition of these tactics which their necessary dependence, after the famine, upon raids, prevented them from meeting, broke the power and prestige of the

Masai and those in the settled and administered portions of our Protectorate at least, with the single exception of Lenana's tribe are now a mere feeble fragment of this once redoubtable people.

They are mostly settled at Ngongo Bagas, a fort 7 miles south of the district head-quarters of Kikuyu, where they live under the supervision of an English officer.

Lenana's tribe have now their head-quarters at Naivasha on the Uganda side of the border, Kinangop, their summer quarters being also under the Uganda Administration, and though Lenana himself is said to wish to settle in the East Africa rather than in the Uganda Protectorate (though up till now he and his people have been in the habit of wandering from one to the other), it would probably be most convenient that he should not be encouraged to do so.

Besides Lenana's, a section of the Naivasha Masai have followed his brother and rival for the Chieftainship, Seudeyo, to the district known as Loita, on the German frontier, and pasture their cattle sometimes on ours, sometimes, but oftener on the German side of the border. Seudeyo is said to be more hostile to Europeans than Lenana, and his attitude has of late given grounds for thinking that both we and the Germans might have trouble with him. There are also Masai tribes of whom, as yet, we know little or nothing, living at Ndoro near the base of Mount Kenia.

A helot tribe or rather caste, formed out of various conquered and enslaved neighbouring tribes of Bantu race, constitutes the servile class among the Masai, and performs the necessary domestic and manual labour which the latter deem degrading. This race or caste is known as the Elderobbo; their proportion to the Masai in the Province of Ukamba is said to be about 15 to 100. They are generally paid in kind for their labour, and are free to hunt themselves for meat and ivory, but must give half they get to the chief medicine man of the Masai. They are forbidden to marry Masai women, and their kraals are separate from those of their Masai masters. This is the only approach within the province to any regular system of domestic slavery. Among its other races, such slaves as exist are generally members of a neighbouring free tribe, made prisoners in a raid.

These raids are, however, fast diminishing as the authority of our Administration is making itself felt, and Mr. Ainsworth reports to me that, whereas in the years 1892 to 1895 not a month passed without serious troubles in connection with slaving and slave-trading, he has only had to deal in the past twelve months with a few isolated cases, not more than three having occurred in the last quarter.

The political and military organization of the Masai has been so fully described by the various travellers, notably Thomson, who have made it their study, that it is unnecessary for me in this report to reproduce the information which writers with far greater knowledge than I can pretend to possess, have already supplied on this subject. There seems, so far, but little hope that this wild people will as a whole be weaned from their predatory mode of life and induced to become peaceful cultivators; though a few of those settled at Ngongo Bagas have recently begun to take to agriculture under the supervision of the local officials.

The total number of the Masai in the Kenia district, including the Wanderobbo, is estimated by Mr. Ainsworth at 23,000. Those in our settlement at Ngongo Bagas, include 832 "Elmoran" or warriors under 20 commanders or "Legonans," and about 4,000 old men, women and children.

The Wakikuyu, both those of mixed blood round the district head-quarters and the purer race living in Maranga, resemble the other Bantu peoples of the Protectorate in the general character of their polity, but it would seem that the conception of private ownership in land is more developed among them than among the Wakamba, Wateita, and Wanyika. On this point, however, there is a considerable difference of opinion amongst those who had most experience of them. Our relations with them are now generally friendly, and once the suspicion of Europeans, which formerly characterized them in a marked degree, has finally disappeared, as it seems to be rapidly doing, they will probably prove quite tractable. At present we only exercise real control over the Kikuyu people proper, those of Maranga and Mount Kenia having still to be brought under our influence. The Wakikuyu are reckoned by Mr. Ainsworth at about 300,000 all told, thus giving the Kenia district, if the Masai be added, a total population of 323,000. I should state that other experts consider this estimate much too high, and that Mr. Ainsworth himself admits it to be only conjectural. In view, however, of his long and intimate acquaintance with the province, I have adopted it, as at least approximately trustworthy.

There are two Government stations in the Kenia district: Kikuyu, the residence of the Collector, and Ngongo Bagas, a short distance to the south, where the Soudanese troops are quartered, and where an English officer is in charge of the Masai. Both in Kenia and in the remaining districts of the province there are no towns in the true sense of the word. In places villages are found of 200 or 300 houses, and elsewhere there are clusters of hamlets extending pretty continuously for from half-a-mile to a mile, and containing perhaps 1,000 inhabitants. The general rule throughout the province is, however, except among the Masai, who live in kraals of 100 to 200 occupants, that families of from 30 to 100 settle in separate villages, each having its own granaries and stockade for cattle. All these Bantu races, Wakamba, Wakikuyu, &c., are very lightly clad. Both sexes are, in fact, often naked but for a scanty loin cloth and string of brass wire in the form of anklets and bracelets, or beads with which the men and women respectively adorn themselves, whilst their huts are the thatched bee-hive structures universal throughout Central Africa.

General Character and Produce of the Province.

A considerable portion of the province, particularly the Galla country between Kitui and the Tana valley, consists of arid wastes, and both Teita and Kikumbuliu are poor and thinly peopled, but Ukamba proper and Kikuyu are exceedingly fertile, and suitable both for cattle breeding and for the cultivation of almost every kind of crop, and the climate, owing to the high elevation of the country (which varies from 6,000 to 7,000 feet, with a mean temperature of 65 degrees), being as temperate as that of Europe, both districts should attract European settlers, though, so far, there are only forty-three of them, men, women, and children, exclusive of the provincial officials and the employés of the railway and transport department.

I annex herewith a Table showing the approximate value of the exports from and imports into the province during the past eighteen months, which may be given here more conveniently than later on under the head of the general trade of the whole Protectorate, the trade of Ukamba being mainly local.

EXPORTS (exclusive of Taveta, where a station has only lately been opened).

	Rupees.
Cattle, goats, and donkeys to the coast and Giriama	230,000
Ditto (to Uganda)	7,000
Ivory and rhinoceros horns	20,000
Native food principally to Uganda, but also to coast	15,000
Total	272,000

Imports (exclusive of Taveta goods in transit and goods for the Uganda Railway, as to which returns are wanting).

	Rupees.
Trade goods	287,000
Arms and powder	20,000
European provisions, liquors, &c.	10,000
Tools, plants, and seeds	2,900
Horses	3,500
Carts	1,500
Sundries	2,500
Total	327,400

These data do not pretend to be absolutely correct, but greater accuracy will be attained next year by the institution of number records at each station.

Territory as yet unincluded in any Province.

About 160,000 square miles of territory situated within the limits of the East Africa Protectorate do not as yet fall under the denomination of any province, and are indeed little known except from the reports of a few travellers such as Count Teleki, Lieutenant Hohnel, Mr. Chanler, Mr. Donaldson Smith, and others who have partially explored, or passed through them. Thus the whole of the vast region extending from

north of Mount Kenia to Lake Rudolph, and thence eastward to Boran has yet to be brought within the area of direct British Administration.

The expedition which Major Macdonald, R.E., is now leading from Lake Baringo to the Upper Juba, and the stations which he proposes to establish as he advances, will prove the first step in this direction. We have reason to believe that this imperfectly known country contains, side by side with extensive wastes, many fertile and thickly peopled tracts, rich in ivory, camels and cattle, and that its administration will not present any extraordinary difficulties.

II.—*Population.*

No attempt was made until this year to arrive at any estimate of the population inhabitating the East Africa Protectorate, and even at present the only portion of it in which a careful census has been taken has been the districts in the immediate vicinity of the sea-coast. The accompanying table, therefore, though it gives with accuracy the relative number of the Arabs, Swahilis, Indians, &c., is trustworthy only as regards these coast or foreign races, and the estimate, even in the coast districts, of the numbers of the Pagan tribes, based on a comparison of native statements with the observations of British Government officials, can only be regarded as conjectural. This applies even more strongly to the interior, where the nomadic habits of many of the tribes must, apart from other considerations, for many years render any census very difficult, and a part of which is still unknown to us. It may indeed be said that this Table only attempts to indicate the population of that portion of the Protectorate covering an area of about 120,000 square miles, which is under effective control, and which represents a good deal less than half the area of the whole territory.

It seems probable that the population of this part, at any rate of the Protectorate, being composed of vigorous races, will especially, if they continue to be protected by Government against the deteriorating and destructive effects of alcohol, show in future a tendency to increase, now that the inter-tribal wars, the slave-hunts, and the Masai and Somali raids which, within a very recent period desolated the country almost up to the sea-board, are suppressed by the establishment of a civilized Administration. These in former days, combined with a foe even more difficult to conquer, but whom improved communications and the advance of the railway will make it easier for us to contend with, namely, famines, long kept the population down; and I have heard it said, though I know not with what truth, that the great famine of 13 years ago, reduced the inhabitants of the present province of Seyyidieh to about half their previous numbers. Whether this be so or not, it is certain that the memory of this famine is more deeply graven than any other occurrence in their recent history in the minds of the native population, and its relation to the "Miaka sengi," a year of hunger, is still the surest way of enabling them to determine the date of any given event.

By "Arabs" are meant, in the Table, either actual natives of Arabia or the descendants of the invaders from Muscat who expelled the Portuguese in the 17th century. There is, besides this element, a considerable population of mixed Arab and Persian blood, many of whom call themselves Arabs, and to whom the Muscat Arabs may be said to bear much the same sort of relation as the English settlers in Ireland of the Tudor and Stuart period to the Anglo-Irish of the "Pale," but the descendants of these early colonisers have become so completely Africanized, and crossed and mingled with the African populations, among whom they have been living for nine centuries, that they may be more conveniently classed as Swahilis.* They are Sunnis, like the negroes, not Ibadhis, by religion; they do not speak the Arabic language, but only Swahili, and have lost long ago all touch with Arabia. In general, indeed, even the Muscat Arabs, after a few generations, tend, under the influence of the climate, and of the strain introduced by black concubines into their blood, to become Africans, and though most of them understand and read Arabic, it is as a classic rather than a vernacular. Arabic, in fact, is fast assuming among the Arabs themselves the position occupied by Norman French in the time of the Plantagenets. It is the language of the Court, of official correspondence, and of the law, but for the ordinary purposes of social intercourse it has been superseded by Swahili.

* The "Swahilis" or coast people, from "Swahil" or "Sawahil," the coasts (plural of the Arabic word "Sahel" or coast-land), are a mixed Arab and negro breed, in which the negro or negroid element predominates, occupying the coast from Lamu to Mozambique, and speaking a Bantu language, full of Arabic terms and expressions, which has become through Arab traders the *lingua franca*, especially among Moslems, throughout Eastern and Eastern Central Africa.

This Arab and semi-Arab element is however valuable, as it is on it, and it alone that the Administration depends for its native political and judicial staff. The Arabs and upper class Swahilis are the only natives (except, perhaps, a few Somalis) who can read, or who have any comprehension of politics, justice, or government. Community of religion, language and inter-marriage gives them an influence over the negro coast populations, which the European stranger cannot as a rule possess in the same degree, and even in the interior they are as Africans more at home than he can be. Once they have thoroughly learnt the lesson that he is the predominant partner, and must be obeyed as such, their influence applied under his control may be, and has often proved, very useful; and it is, I think, very important for the future of East Africa that a native administrative element should, if possible, be formed and trained up out of the Arabs and higher Swahilis. The difficulties attendant upon the task are very great, and some experts with whom I have discussed it, regard it as hopeless, but the effort is at least worth making.

The Europeans, as distinct from Goanese and Eurasians and other natives of Asia of European descent are, with few exceptions, British. There are two French missionaries at Mombasa, two more in Teita, about ten German and five Swedish missionaries at various scattered stations, and about eight German and three or four Greek traders. Among the British, however, the officials, missionaries, and railway employés still largely outnumber the traders or agricultural settlers.

Table showing Population of Protectorate.

Province of Seyyidieh.

District.	Arabs.	Swahilis and free Negroes.	Slaves.	Pagan Tribes.	Indians and other non-Arab Asiatics.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Total.
Vanga	359	589	2,153	22,000	9	3	25,113
Mombasa	650	15,623	4,667	22,078	6,482	295	49,795
Malindi	2,836	3,864	5,442	88,100	207	11	100,460
	3,845	20,076	12,262	132,178	6,698	309	175,368

Province of Tanaland.

District.	Arabs.	Swahilis and free Negroes.	Slaves.	Pagan Tribes.	Indians and other non-Arab Asiatics.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Total.
Lamu	1,519	18,716	9,624	1,000	798	10	31,667
Tana River	16	..	..	50,000	..	12	50,028
Port Durnford	..	1,500	..	2,000	..	1	3,501
Sultanate of Witu.. ..	189	10,740	4,373	1,000	40	..	16,342
	1,724	30,956	13,997	54,000	838	23	101,538

Province of Jubaland.

District.	Arabs.	Swahilis and free Negroes.	Slaves.	Pagan Tribes.	Indians and other non-Arab Asiatics.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Somalis.	Total.
Lower Juba	286	1,313 Wa Gosha.	..	285	43	5	2,170	4,102
Ogaden and Gosha ..	..	12,000	..	3,000	..	..	10,000	25,000
	286	13,313	..	3,285	43	5	12,170	29,102

PROVINCE OF UKAMBA.

District.	Arabs.	Swahilis and free Negroes.	Slaves.	Pagan Tribes.	Indians and other non-Arab Asiatics.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Total.
Teita	..	..	..	20,000	..	10	20,010
Athi	..	..	..	300,000	..	31	300,031
Kenia	..	..	..	323,000	..	13	323,013
Kitui	..	20	..	401,000	..	..	400,020
	..	..	..	1,044,000	..	54	1,044,074
Territories not yet under direct administration	..	..	..	1,150,000*	..	..	1,150,000 (conjectured)
Total of Protectorate ..	5,855	76,535†	26,259	1,383,463	7,579	391	2,500,082

* This, of course, is only a guess estimate.—A. H. H.

† For the purposes of the general addition, I have reckoned Somalis as Wa Gosha (as African Mahommedans with Swahilis.—A. H. H.

III.—*Civil Administration.*

The civil administration of the provinces and districts described in the foregoing pages is carried on under the direction of the Commissioner and a Council of three members; by four Sub-Commissioners, one for each province; and eleven District officers, each of whom is provided with an Assistant. In the districts of Mombasa, Lamu, Kismayu, and Machakos (Athi), the functions of Sub-Commissioner and District officer are combined in the same officer, so that there are actually only twenty-two European administrative officers in the territory.

In addition to the English Sub-Commissioners, District officers, and Assistant District officers, there exists in the coast provinces a series of native administrative officers known by the Arabic title of Walis, *i.e.*, Governors. These Walis were, in the old days before the advent of the Imperial British East Africa Company, as they are to this day in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, the only Governors and Administrators on behalf of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and they still exercise side by side with the District officers a limited jurisdiction over the native population. They may be said, in fact, to act as assistants to the District officers in administering justice to the natives in their respective "wilayets," and in settling many minor political questions; and they are a very useful factor in the administrative organization, both as relieving the District officers from much tedious work, and as intermediaries between the English authorities and the Mahommedan population, with whose wants and sentiments, as well as with the Mahommedan Law they are familiar, and who feel themselves on their side connected and associated through them with the Government of the country.

The following are the wilayets in geographical order from south to north:—

In the district of Vanga: Vanga and Gazi.
In the district of Mombasa: Mombasa.
In the district of Malindi: Takaungu, Malindi, and Mambrui.
In the district of Lamu: Lamu, Siu, and Itembe.
In the Sultanate of Witu: Mkonumbi and Hindi.
In the district of Port Durnford: Itembe.
In the district of Kismayu: Kismayu.

These wilayets are conterminous with one another, but do not extend, except in Witu, more than 10 miles inland, a distance which in the Zanzibar dominions is identical with the inland limits of the Sultanate. The Walis are, however, often employed as political officers by the Sub-Commissioners and Collectors in the "Hinterland" beyond the actual boundaries of the wilayets. Within the latter they are moreover assisted, where the wilayet is a large and populous one, by subordinate native officers, known as Sheikhs, Mudirs, or Akidas. Thus, in the Wilayet of Mombasa, there is a Mudir at Mtwapa, in that of Takaungu, at Tangamko, and at Roka; and in that of Lamu, there are Akidas, or "Governors of the Fort," at the two little towns of Kipini and Kau.

I annex a Table showing the various administrative divisions described above, with the names and pay of the European and native officials respectively in charge of them:—

		£
Commissioner and Consul-General ..	A. H. Hardinge, C.B.	200*
	Council.	
Political and Military Member ..	General Sir L. W. Mathews, K.C.M.G.	200*
Legal Member	W. B. Cracknall, Esq. (Judge, Her Majesty's Consular Court, Zanzibar)	200*
Financial Member and Secretary ..	A. Alexander, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, Zanzibar)	200*
	Province of Seyyidieh.	
Sub-Commissioner	C. H. Craufurd, Esq.	600
Vanga District (District Officer) ..	D. Macquarie, Esq.	400
„ (Assistant) ..	J. W. T. McClellan, Esq.	250
Mombasa District (District Officer and Collector)	C. H. Craufurd, Esq.	..
Mombasa District (Assistant) ..	A. C. Hollis, Esq.	250
Malindi District (District Officer) ..	K. MacDougall, Esq.	400
„ (Assistant) ..	Chas. Wise, Esq.	250
	Province of Tanaland.	
Sub-Commissioner and Resident in Witu	A. S. Rogers, Esq.	700
Tana River District (District Officer)	D. Wilson, Esq.	400
„ „ (Assistant) ..	J. J. Anderssen, Esq.	250
Lamu District (District Officer) ..	A. S. Rogers, Esq.	..
„ (Assistant)	Vacant..	250
Port Durnford District (District Officer)	C. S. Reddie, Esq.	400
„ „ (Assistant) ..	Vacant..	250
	Province of Jubaland.	
Sub-Commissioner	A. C. W. Jenner, Esq.	500
Kismayu District (District Officer) ..	R. G. Farrant, Esq.	400
„ (Assistant) ..	C. de C. Middleton, Esq.	250
Upper Juba District (District Officer)	A. C. W. Jenner, Esq.	..
„ „ (Assistant) ..	J. W. Tritton, Esq.	250
	Province of Ukamba.	
Sub-Commissioner	J. Ainsworth, Esq.	500
Teita District (District Officer) ..	J. V. Weaver, Esq.	400
„ (Assistant)	Captain E. Goldie Taubman ..	250
Athi District (District Officer) ..	J. Ainsworth, Esq.	..
„ (Assistant)	C. R. W. Lane, Esq.	250
Kenia District (District Officer) ..	F. G. Hall, Esq...	400
„ (Assistant)	E. Russell, Esq.	250
Kitui District	Not yet organized	..
Total cost of European Civil Administration		8,650

* Protectorate pay. These officials draw their main salary from Zanzibar.

NATIVE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

Province of Seyyidieh.

		Rupees a-year.
Vanga District	Wali of Vanga, Bakari-bin-Ali ..	1,200
	Wali of Gazi, Ali-bin-Salim-bin-Khalfan	3,600
	(Acting for him) Mahomed-bin-Hamis Mahashani	1,200
Mombasa District	Wali of Mombasa,* Salim-bin-Khalfan, including Staff	10,620
Malindi District	Wali of Takaungu, Rashid-bin-Salim-bin-Hamis (son and heir of late feudal Chief)	4,800
	Cadis, &c.	720
	Wali of Malindi, Saïd-bin-Hamid ..	4,380
	Cadis, Akidas, &c.	960
	Wali of Mumbrui, Sef-bin-Salim ..	1,800
	Akida, &c.	420
	Mudir of Mtwapa (Mombasa) ..	600
	Mudir of Tanganiko, Mahomed-bin-Khalfan (Takaungu)	360
	Mudir of Roka, Mahomed-bin-Saud (Takaungu)	360
Province of Tanaland.		
Lamu District	Wali of Lamu, Abdullah-bin-Hamid ..	3,000
	Cadis, Akidas, &c.	6,096
	Wali of Siu, Omar-bin-Isa ..	1,200
	Cadis, &c.	600
	Wali of Faza and Itembe, Tiro-bin-Shakueh	1,800
	Cadis, &c.	1,080
Port Durnford District	Wali of Faza and Itembe, Tiro-bin-Shakueh	..
Lamu Akidas	Akida of Kipini, Ali-bin-Hassan (Lamu)	180
	Akida of Kau, Hassan-bin-Ahmed (Lamu)	180
Sultanate of Witu	Sultan Omar-bin-Hamed	2,400
	Clerk	360
	Wali of Mkonumbi, Ali-bin-Somo ..	480
	Cadis, &c.	300
	Wali of Hindi, Abdul Rahman ..	300
Province of Jubaland.		
Kismayu District	Wali of Kismayu (vacant)	..
	Cadis, Chiefs, &c.	2,616
	Total	30,192

* It is proposed shortly to place an Assistant Wali over the outlying portions of the Mombasa Wilayet, Mwache, Mazeras, Rabai, &c.

The Central Civil Administration at Mombasa includes further the following Departments and English officers:—

1. The Judicial Department, consisting of the Judicial Officer.
2. The Treasury, consisting of the Treasurer and two English Assistants.
3. The Audit Department, consisting of an English Auditor and Assistant Auditor.
4. The Customs and Shipping Department, consisting of the Director of Customs and of the Port Officer.

(The Civil Gaol is under the control of this department.)

5. The Transport Department, under an English Superintendent.
6. The Medical Department, under the Principal Medical Officer of the Protectorate.
7. The Posts and Telegraphs, under the Postmaster-General of the Protectorate with an English Assistant.
8. The Public Works Department, under the supervision of a Parsee Engineer.

The annual cost of these Departments, including the native staff attached to them, is as follows:—

	£
Judicial Department	1,006
Treasury	2,335
Audit Office	846
Customs and Shipping Departments	5,747
Transport and Registration of Porters Office	1,272
Medical Department	1,534
Posts and Telegraphs	963
Public Works	529
Total	14,232

IV.—*Military Force.*

The military force of the East Africa Protectorate consists of 289 Punjabi Mahommedans, 256 Soudanese, and 575 natives of the Protectorate, constituting a total of 1,120 men.

For military purposes the territory is divided into three districts, each commanded by an English officer.

The first military district (Mombasa) comprises the two Provinces of Seyyidieh and Tanaland, and is commanded by Major Hatch (late Wiltshire Regiment), who has also the superior command over the whole military force in the territory. It includes the Indian contingent of 289 men (nominally 300) under the command of Captain Barrett and Lieutenant Scott (both of the 2nd Sikh Infantry) and a force of 400 African troops distributed among some ten different stations.

The second military district (Machakos) comprises the civil Province of Ukamba, and is under the command of Captain E. Harrison (West Yorkshire Regiment) second in command to Major Hatch.

The total force there is at present only 144 regulars, but there is a considerable body (I think about 200) of local native police under the orders of the civil authorities, employed for the defence of the European stations against possible attacks of hostile natives, who in this district are armed only with spears.

The third military district (Kismayu) comprises the civil Province of Jubaland, and is provisionally commanded under the supervision of the Sub-Commissioner by Mr. Middleton (late of the West Kent Regiment), who acts as Assistant District Officer at Kismayu, pending the arrival from England of the military officer sanctioned for its command.

The total force in this district is 287 men, all Africans.

The accompanying Table will show the details of the composition and distribution of the force.

East Africa Protectorate Troops.—Present State.

1. Mombasa District.—(Seyyidieh and Tanaland.)

	Indian Native Officers.	Indian Native Non-Commissioned Officers.	African Captains.	African Lieutenants.	Sergeant-Majors.	Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Lance-Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Total.	Remarks.
Mombasa (Indian contingent)	5	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	179	208	Major G. P. Hatch, commanding troops.
Malindi „ „	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	29	35	
Taveita* „ „	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	41	
On escort duty „ „	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	
Mombasa (Swahili troops)	..	..	2	2	..	1	7	3	4	7	105	131	Captain W. Barratt, 1st Sikh infantry, commanding Indian contingent.
Malindi „ „	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	4	
Rabai „ „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	7	
Gazi „ „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	10	
Shimoni, Wasin „ „	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	29	34	Lieutenant T. E. Scott, 3rd Sikh infantry, second in command Indian contingent (on leave).
Taveita* „ „	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	28	32	
Lamu (Soudanese)	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	1	37	46	
„ (Swahilis)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	18	20	
Witu Levy (Swahilis)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	44	50	
Port Durnford (Soudanese)	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	1	32	40	
Tana River (Swahilis)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	10	C. St. A. Wake (late Zanzibar army), Fort Adjutant.
Arab garrison at Golbanti and Kulesa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	
Total	6	29	4	4	..	2	17	15	12	20	580	689	

2. Machakos District.—(Ukamba).

Kikuyu (Swahili troops)	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	4	2	2	59	70	Captain E. G. Harrison, 33rd Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, in command.
Machakos (Soudanese)	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	4	3	3	40	53	
Ngungo Bagas (Soudanese)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	17	21	Captain F. S. Dugmore, Assistant Transport Officer.
Total	..	..	1	2	..	..	4	10	6	5	116	144	

3. Kismayu District.—(Jubaland).

	Indian Native Officers.	Indian Native Non-Commissioned Officers.	African Captains.	African Lieutenants.	Sergeant-Majors.	Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Lance-Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Totals.	Remarks.
Soudanese	..	..	..	1	1	2	6	5	5	3	73	96	C. Middleton (late West Kent Regiment), Assistant District Officer, in temporary command of troops.*
Somalis and Gosha men, &c., all at Kismayu or Mabungu (Gosha)	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	4	8	2	167	191	
Total	..	..	..	1	1	3	15	9	13	5	249	287	
Grand total	6	29	5	7	1	5	36	34	31	30	936	1,120	

Abstract.

Indian contingent	289
Soudanese	256
Swahilis	368
Arabs	16
Somalis and Goshas	191
Grand total	1,120

* Taveita, though in the second Military District geographically, is provisionally occupied by a mixed Indian and Mombasa force.

The following are the rates of pay of the native officers and men comprising the African force:—

	Rupees.
Chief Native Officer	100 a-month.
Second Senior Officer	80 „
Captains	60 „
Lieutenants	45 „
Colour-sergeants	24 „
Sergeants	20 „
Corporals	18 „
Lance-corporals	17 „
Privates	16 „
Recruits (for first six months)	14 „
Buglers	16 „

There is no fixed period of service as the new regulations framed here for the force, and sent home for Her Majesty's Government have not yet come back to us, with their sanction, but there is a general understanding among the men that they engage for three years, and are free at the expiration of that period to quit the service.

The Indian contingent engaged for three years, and are subject to the Queen's Regulations in force in India.

The following are their rates of pay:—

	Rupees.
1 Subadars-Major	200 per month.
2 Subadars	100 „
3 Jamadars	100 „
15 Havildars	30 „
15 Naiks	25 „
276 Sepoys	18 „

The health of the Indian troops has on the whole been satisfactory since their arrival in the Protectorate.

Regular barrack accommodation is provided in the Forts of Mombasa and Lamu for the African troops, and new barracks have been built within the last year at Malindi, Wasin, and Ngongo Bagas. The Indian contingent occupy lines built for the 24th Baluchistan Regiment in the spring of last year, half-way across Mombasa Island, and at Witu, Burkab (Port Durnford), Kismayu, Machakos, and Kikuyu, the men are hutted. A more suitable magazine is under process of construction in the fort at Mombasa.

The health of the men of the African force has, on the whole, been so far good, but a certain amount of sickness has prevailed during the past year among the Soudanese, and stationed for the most part at Kismayu as well as among the Somalis brought down to Mombasa. The sickness at head-quarters has averaged about 10 per cent., made up as follows:—

	Per cent.
Fevers	3
Venereal diseases	2
Diseases of digestive organs	3
External injuries	1
Other diseases	1

The conduct of the men, since the formation of the force, has been generally good; the great fault of the Soudanese is the readiness with which they yield to the temptations of drink, under the influence of which they will occasionally, especially in towns where it is easily obtainable, commit acts of violence.

The Swahilis, on the other hand, are remarkable for their sobriety, but in character are so different from the Soudanese, that it is difficult to institute any comparison between them.

They are much more deficient in the military instinct and spirit, and faults of discipline must often, in justice to their peculiar temperament, be condoned in them, which in the Soudanese, who are born soldiers, would require to be severely punished. Their chief offences are irregularities when on duty. They are, however, daily improving.

V.—*Law and Justice.*

When Her Majesty's Government took over the Protectorate the legal system prevalent in the territories composing it was of a most confusing and complicated character. In the Zanzibar portion of the territory Europeans were subject to the

jurisdiction of their Consular Courts only, and British subjects in particular could only be tried by the Consul-General or one of the Judges of the Consular Court, who would come to hear cases in which they were defendants or accused persons to Mombasa or Lamu or elsewhere in the territory respectively, the Law and procedure followed, being in its broad outlines that of British India, and the area within which the Court exercised jurisdiction being regarded as a "zila" or district of the Presidency of Bombay to the High Court of which an appeal lay from the decision of the Consular Tribunal. In the region beyond the only Government officer competent to try Europeans *ex officio* was, except perhaps within the Witu Protectorate, the Consul-General for Zanzibar, but the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had authority under "The Africa Order in Council, 1889," to give judicial powers to any English officer (not necessarily a Consular Officer) on whom he saw fit to confer them by special warrant, and in the exercise of this authority the Earl of Kimberley bestowed in 1894 these powers on the then two Judges of the Zanzibar Consular Court, in their personal, however as distinct from their judicial, capacities.

In the Witu Protectorate the power enjoyed by the Sultan as an independent potentate to try all offences committed within his territory, had never been limited by capitulations or by the grant to Europeans of ex-territorial immunities, such as those provided for in the Zanzibar Treaties, and although the point was never formally settled it seems certain that the Sultan of Witu possessed, in the absence of any explicit stipulations to the contrary, all the judicial powers inherent in every Sovereign, whether in respect of foreigners within his dominions or of natives.

It followed that when the powers of the Sultan of Witu passed first to the Imperial British East Africa Company and then to the Sultan of Zanzibar, their judges were competent to deal with Europeans, and accordingly the Sultan Hamed-bin-Thwain enacted that all cases in which an European was concerned, whether as plaintiff or defendant should be heard before the European "Administrator" who thus became the judicial officer for Europeans in the non-Zanzibar territory between the Tana and the Juba.

His powers were, however, very vaguely expressed, and it is probable that, had a case arisen in Witu in which an European was charged with serious crime, the native Government would have been invited by the protecting power to have it tried by one of the judges appointed as described by the Secretary of State, under the provisions of the "Africa Order in Council."

Another peculiarity in Witu was that whereas in the rest of the territory, subject to the "Africa Order in Council," the law of England was supposed to be applied, the Imperial British East Africa Company had introduced there the Indian Penal and Civil Procedure Codes, and had done so, moreover, in such a manner as to make it uncertain whether they did not apply to natives as well as to Europeans. The Zanzibar Government, on being intrusted with the administration of Witu, re-established the Mahommedan Law as regards natives and applied it by means of native judges whom it appointed at all the chief places in the Sultanate.

For the natives in the remainder of the territory the Imperial East Africa Company had appointed a judicial officer at Mombasa, who, in the Zanzibar portion of it, was supposed, concurrently with existing native Magistrates (Walis, Cadis, &c.) to administer the Mahommedan law, and, in the case of the heathen tribes living beyond the Mahommedan pale, to recognize and enforce their local customs, in so far as these latter were not repugnant to natural morality. This judicial officer resigned in 1894, and his place was not filled up till 1896, the administration of justice to natives being in the meanwhile left first by the Company to its Administrators at Mombasa, and then by Her Majesty's Government, when it took over the territory, to the Sub-Commissioners of the four provinces, who were given the powers of District Magistrates in India, the Sub-Commissioner in Ukamba being further provisionally invested, in view of the distance of his province from the coast, with the powers of an Indian Assistant Sessions Judge. In serious cases, such as capital crimes, &c., committed by natives, the Company employed by a special arrangement one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Consular Court; but with its withdrawal this arrangement lapsed, and the Commissioner and Consul-General, as invested with the authority of the Sultan of Zanzibar on the coast, and as representing Her Majesty in the interior, became, until the completion of the new judicial organization about to be described, the supreme judicial authority for natives throughout the Protectorate.

In 1896 an English Judicial Officer for the East Africa Protectorate was appointed, whose jurisdiction over natives was provisionally left unlimited, save by the right of appeal to the Commissioner as representing the sovereign authority, and who being at

the same time created a Vice-Consul possessed over the British subjects in the Zanzibar part of the territory the judicial powers conferred on Consular officials by the "Zanzibar Order in Council."

The three Sub-Commissioners of the coast provinces had been a short time previously invested with the same powers, a very necessary provision in view of the large British Indian population living within their jurisdiction and subject only to the Consular Courts.

It was clear, however, that such appointments could only be regarded as a make-shift, and that it was urgent to establish as simple and uniform a legal system for both natives and Europeans throughout the whole Protectorate as our obligation to maintain the Mahommedan law in the Zanzibar dominions, and generally to respect native customs where innocent, even if not on all fours with our own, would permit of.

Accordingly under a recent Order in Council, known as the "East Africa Order in Council, 1897," the Consular jurisdiction and the powers of the Judges holding warrants under the old Africa Order in Council were done away with, and a new Court for the whole Protectorate, called "Her Majesty's Court for East Africa," or more shortly the "Protectorate Court," was constituted, to be held at Mombasa ordinarily, but elsewhere when necessary, by an officer known as "Her Majesty's Judicial Officer for the East Africa Protectorate," or more shortly as the "Judicial Officer," who must be a barrister of at least three years' standing, and be appointed under the Royal Sign-Manual.

The Court thus constituted has jurisdiction (1) over all British subjects; (2) over all foreigners, *i.e.*, subjects of a foreign non-native State in amity with Her Majesty, except in the Zanzibar portion of the territory, where its exercise of jurisdiction is, subject to the consent of the foreigner's Government, if the latter should be one of the "Treaty Powers." An appeal from it lies to a High Court sitting at Zanzibar, and consisting of the Consul-General and of two British Judges, which the new Order substitutes for the High Court of Bombay. The law administered by it, both criminal and civil, is, so far as circumstances admit, that of British India, the Judicial Officer having the powers of a Sessions Judge, the full Court for Zanzibar of a High Court, and the Secretary of State, or with his assent the Commissioner, of the Governor-General or Local Government in India, except that for the purposes of certain specified acts, the Protectorate Court is substituted for the Superior or Supreme Court, and the Commissioner for the Governor of a British Colony or possession. The Order provides for the establishment of Provincial Courts, with the powers of a Second Class District Magistrate in India, and it is proposed that such Courts should be constituted and regularly held at their respective head-quarters by the Sub-Commissioners of each of the four provinces.

The Commissioner has power, under the new Order, to make Regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the constitution of native Courts, and for the definition of their powers and duties, and a scheme has accordingly been drawn up by me and accepted in principle, though as yet not in detail, by the Foreign Office, for providing a regular series of native tribunals, culminating in the "Chief Native Court of the Protectorate." This Court will be held at regular intervals at Mombasa (as also twice a-year at Lamu, and once a-year for the present at Machakos and Kismayu) by the Judicial Officer, who will have the powers of a Sessions Judge in British India, and from whom there will be an appeal to a High Court at Zanzibar, composed of the Commissioner and of the two Judges of the new British Court in Zanzibar.

The scheme further provides for the constitution of a Native Provincial Court to be held in each province by the Sub-Commissioner, with the criminal powers of an Indian District Magistrate and a jurisdiction up to 5,000 rupees in civil matters, of a Native District Court, to be held in each district by its Collector, with the criminal powers of an Indian second-class Magistrate and a jurisdiction up to 2,500 rupees in civil matters, and lastly for the holding, by direction of the Collector, of a Petty Native Court, to be called the Assistant Collector's Court, in which the Assistant Collector shall have the powers in criminal matters of an Indian Magistrate of the third class, and a jurisdiction up to 500 rupees in civil matters. It further provides for the co-operation in all these Courts of a varying number of native Assessors, with a consultative voice, for the purpose of giving information to the European Magistrate respecting native law and custom, such Assessors in the Mahommedan coast region being wherever possible Cadis or Mahommedan Magistrates, and in the non-Mahommedan region, comprising wherever possible elders or at least members of the tribe to which a native defendant or prisoner belongs.

Besides these European Courts the scheme recognizes in the Mahommedan coast region (1) the Courts of the Walis, the Native Magistrates already described in the

account of the Civil Administration on whom it confers powers, civil and criminal, identical with those of the District Courts presided over by the District officer; (2) the Court, in every wilayet, of a Cadi, or Mahommedan Ecclesiastical Judge, with cognizance of all matters affecting the personal status of Mahommedan (such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, &c.), and the fulfilment by the public Ministers of the Mahommedan religion of their duties and obligations, as such, and with an appeal to a Sheikh-ul-Islam at Mombasa; and (3) in the region beyond the Mahommedan pale, the jurisdiction over their own people of certain specified tribal Chiefs, over whose procedure and punishments the European administrative officers are directed to exercise a reasonable supervision, not unduly interfering with them, unless they should be essentially inhuman or unjust, as for instance where convictions are obtained by witchcraft or torture, or entail barbarous penalties such as mutilation, cruel corporal punishments, or the enslavement of a condemned person or his relations.

It is proposed that the native Courts held by English officers should be guided by the general principles of the Indian Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, but that within the Mahommedan coast region and in dealing with Mahommedans they should have regard to the general principles of the law of Islam, and throughout the Protectorate to any native laws or customs not opposed to general morality or humanity, and that the purely native Courts, *i.e.*, those held by native Magistrates, should be guided by the native laws or customs existing within the respective jurisdictions, subject always to the qualification above-mentioned, and to such enactments or modification of existing laws or customs as may at any future time be introduced by, under or in virtue of Her Majesty's authority.

Pending the sanction of this scheme by Her Majesty's Government, its general principles have been in practical operation as regards natives, but the Judicial Officer has, as a matter of fact, done a good deal of work of a petty character which would probably, when it is in full working order, fall to the Provincial, District, and Walis Courts, as in the Province of Seyyidieh, the natives, as they get to know of the existence of his Court, are beginning to come to it in ever increasing numbers, instead of going to the local Chiefs, Walis, or Collectors of their respective districts, whose decisions they perhaps regard as less final and authoritative than that of the English Judge at the capital.

Mr. Cator, the Judicial Officer of the Protectorate, informs me that during the nine months which have elapsed since he entered upon his duties, he has tried 452 civil cases, the bulk of which were native, and has convicted 267 persons of criminal offences mostly of a not very serious nature, petty thefts and trifling assaults being the most numerous. No sentence pronounced by him has exceeded a year, though he has in one case approved of a longer sentence, inflicted for murder, by native Chiefs.

The cases tried before Mr. Cator represent all the most important ones which have arisen in the Province of Seyyidieh.

In the Province of Tanaland Her Majesty's Sub-Commissioner and the native Magistrates assisting him have, during the last year tried 107 criminal cases, viz.:—

Petty thefts	52
Burglary	15
Assault	7
Murder	2
Causing death by negligence	1
Receiving stolen goods	2
Unnatural offences	5
Abduction	2
Vagrancy	17
Aiding escape of a prisoner	2

In the Province of Jubaland no records of criminal convictions were kept till the present year, but in the past quarter of it eleven prisoners were convicted, ten being sentenced to fines or short terms of imprisonment for petty thefts and one (in Gosha) to one year's imprisonment for causing death by negligence.

I have as yet received no criminal statistics from the Province of Ukamba.

Since my arrival in East Africa I only know of the execution for capital crimes of four persons, duly condemned by native Courts. The first was a Malindi Arab of good position, Ali-bin-Seif, who was convicted in 1894 by Mr. de Sausmarez, as Company's Judge, of the murder of Mr. Bell Smith, District Officer at Malindi; the second was Suleiman-bin-Abdullah, one of the Chief Witu rebels convicted in the same year by Captain Rogers (sitting in virtue of special powers conferred on him by the Sultan Hamed-bin-Thwain) under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code; the two others were

two Arab traders who had murdered a third Arab in Gosha, and who were tried there in the autumn of 1895 and condemned to death by a Court composed of the local Chief and of several native and Arab Assessors, Mr. Craufurd, the District Officer, acting on this occasion as Public Prosecutor on behalf of the Crown, as he had no legal power to sit in a capital case as Judge.

In the spring of 1896 a slave of the Wali of Takaungu, employed as guide to the Indian contingent on an expedition during the rebellion, was convicted by court-martial of having deliberately misled the force, with a view to its destruction into a waterless tract, at the instigation of a fanatical fellow-slave, and sentenced to death; but this sentence was commuted by me to imprisonment during the Queen's pleasure.

On the other hand several cases of murder of natives by other natives have occurred during the last two or three years, in which varying terms of imprisonment have, in view of extenuating circumstances, been substituted for the capital penalty.

According to strict Mahommedan law murder may be atoned for, and in cases of mutilation the application of the *lex talionis*, which I need scarcely say now no longer obtains in practice, may be avoided by the payment of "diya" or blood-money with the consent of the victim, or, if he has been killed, of his legal heirs; and though Eastern Princes have rarely hesitated in moments of anger to order wholesale executions or massacres, the deliberate infliction in cold blood of a capital sentence, without regard to the prayers of the condemned man or his relatives is very repugnant to the Mussulman mind.

It may, therefore, sometimes be expedient if the application of penalties is to correspond to the conceptions of justice prevailing among those whom they are intended to protect or deter, not too rigorously to execute capital sentences even in cases in which one might not hesitate to do so in Europe, should the slightest justification exist for indulgence, but to impose in such instances in addition to the blood-money required for the satisfaction of the injured party, such terms of imprisonment or penal servitude as may be deemed necessary to satisfy the offended majesty of the law.

Meanwhile, as civilization spreads and European institutions acquire a greater hold upon the country, these primitive individualistic conceptions, which exist among the heathen tribes of the interior, as well as among the coast people, will gradually disappear and give place to views more consonant with our own as to the rights and duties of society as a whole.

The fines and fees collected since Mr. Cator's arrival by the Judicial Officer's Court at Mombasa amount to 7,560 rupees, or, on an average, of 840 rupees a-month; but the receipts for each month fluctuated greatly. In the Province of Tanaland, during the year 1896, they amounted to 10,934 rupees, or 811 rupees a-month, and in the first quarter of the present year, to 2,702 rupees, or 900 rupees a-month, most of the civil suits being for sums under 20 rupees. No statistics are forthcoming on this head from Jubaland and Ukamba, but they will be carefully kept there in future.

Prisons.

Prisoners convicted of offences entailing less than six months' imprisonment are confined in the barracks or forts of the coast towns, or inland stations in which their sentence has been passed on them; but all convicts sentenced to a term exceeding six months are (unless there should exist special reasons in a given case to the contrary) now sent to the central gaol in the fort at Mombasa, the period spent by them in being transferred there in custody being deducted from the time which they have to serve there. This prison has been organized by Mr. Marsden and Mr. Palmer, the Governor and Deputy-Governor, on European lines, the prisoners being classified, supplied with regular rations (instead of, as formerly, depending on the charity of their friends or of humane strangers), performing regular labour, light or hard, according to the nature of their sentence, and being permitted to earn by good conduct a reduction or mitigation of their punishment. The number of convicts undergoing imprisonment at a time at Mombasa is at present on an average about 130.

Police.

The civil police at Mombasa consists of an English officer having the title of Assistant Superintendent of Police, of a Chief Constable, also English, of four sergeants,

four corporals, four lance-corporals, and sixty-five constables, one-third of whom are Swahilis, and the remainder Somalis, a race supplying better material than the negro for police purposes. They wear a blue cloth uniform.

The following is the cost of the force:—

	A-year.	
	Rupees.	£
Assistant Superintendent	..	200
Chief Constable	..	75
Interpreter, at 40 rupees a-month	480	
4 Sergeants, at 20 rupees a-month	960	
4 Corporals, at 18 rupees a-month	864	921
4 Lance-corporals, at 17 rupees a-month ..	816	
65 Constables, at 17 rupees a-month	13,260	
Outfits	2,658	150
Rent of stations	840	47
Total	19,878	1,393

These constables are liable to be employed on special duty in any part of the territory, but in practice the force is employed only in Mombasa Island and on the shores of the immediately adjacent mainland. In the rest of the territory the police work is performed by the "station Askaris," partly natives and partly Kiriboto or Mshihiri Arabs, of whom there are on an average about twenty-six in each district, and who, besides acting as constables, are employed as messengers and escort. The total cost of these station Askaris, including their arms and rations, is 3,831*l.* a-year. They wear a khaki uniform resembling that of the soldiers, all except the Arabs, who have their own distinctive native dress.

I subjoin herewith a Table showing the distribution and total pay of this civil police, including the special force for Mombasa:—

STATION ASKARIS.

Province of Seyyidieh.

Malindi and Takaungu (civil police)—	Rupees.
65 men	11,400
1 Inspector	
1 Sub-Inspector	
5 sergeants	

Province of Tanaland.

Arab irregulars (civil police)—	
12 Askaris at Lamu	6,288
11 ,, Witu, Kau, Kipini, and Tana	
2 ,, Pangani	
1 ,, Mkambi	
8 ,, Faza	
4 ,, Siyu	
4 ,, Wange	
10 ,, Kiunga	
2 ,, Hindi	

Province of Jubaland.

Province of Jubaland—	
24 police and messengers	5,400
2 gaolers	
8 herdsmen	
9 sweepers and shamba labourers	
1 carter	

Ukamba Province.

Civil police—		Rupees.	Rupees.
At Machakos	1 Inspector, 2 sergeants, 5 corporals, 35 police	2,040	
At Outpost	3 corporals, 15 police	7,776	
At Kikuyu	1 Inspector, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, 35 police	10,452	29,268
At Ngongo	1 sergeant .. .. 2 corporals .. .. 20 police		
At Kibwezi	1 Inspector, 3 corporals, 25 police	4,500	
At Ndi	1 Inspector, 3 corporals, 25 police	4,500	
			52,296
Arms and ammunition for these Askaris			6,320
Rations to them			9,492
Total			68,108
			£
Or at 1*s.* 1½*d.* a rupee, equal to			3,831
Mombasa civil police			1,393
Total cost of police of every kind throughout territory			5,224

VI.—*Religion and Education.*

The inhabitants of the entire coast-line of the Protectorate are Mahommedans; but whereas, from the German frontier to the Tana, Islam does not prevail beyond the Sultan's 10-mile limit, between the Tana and Port Durnford it extends about 20 miles inland, and in Jubaland is the religion of the entire population, Somali and Swahili, the Boran Gallas and the few scattered Waboni being the only non-Mussulman races.

A considerable portion of the Arab Mahommedans, especially those who, like the Royal House of Zanzibar, have maintained a close connection with Muscat, are Ibadhis, a Khareji sect rejecting Ali and all the subsequent Caliphs. The Ibadhis, who bear in this and other respects, a certain resemblance to the early English "Independents," deny that the Headship of the faithful can be hereditary, official, or even elective, but maintain that in every State or family he alone is a true imam, or leader of prayer, whose life and doctrine are orthodox and pure. They further teach that a mere verbal or even intellectual assent to the Moslem confession of faith will not, as most Mahommedans believe, save a man from eternal punishment if he shows himself to be a practical infidel by acts belying his profession, and their views respecting predestination and human irresponsibility are, I believe, consistently with these opinions, somewhat less extreme than those of most other Moslems. With these doctrines they combine a puritanical simplicity in the external adornment of their mosques, and great austerity as regards the use of wine and tobacco, both of which they deem equally unlawful.

A minority of the Arabs and the whole of the Somalis, Swahilis, and negro converts to Islam are orthodox Sunnis of the Shafei sect, but scarcely recognize the spiritual supremacy of Constantinople, revering the Turkish Sultan, in so far as they do so at all, not so much as the adopted heir of the Egyptian Caliphs as because he is actually the Lord and "Guardian" ("Hami") of the sacred cities of Medina and Mecca. The Ibadhis, of course, regard him as a schismatic.

The Indians are either Bohras (orthodox Shiahs), Khojas (a Cutch sect or caste, which mingles Shiah and Hindoo beliefs and customs, but in which a tendency to reject the Hindoo element, and to revert to the pure Shiah doctrine has of late been perceptible), Bunnias or Banians and Parsees. There are also a few Shiah Arabs from the shores of the Persian Gulf.

In spite of the theoretical severity of the Ibadhi doctrine, there is little in East Africa (except among the Somalis) of the fanaticism found in some parts of the Moslem world.

Mixing freely with Europeans, Parsees, and Indians, both Hindoo and Shiah, the Arabs and Swahilis, are very free from religious intolerance, but neither is there among them any of that open disregard of Moslem observances, prayers, fasts, and prohibitions as to food, which is displayed by lax Turks and Egyptians.

The Christian missionaries are generally respected as religious teachers, even though of an imperfect and corrupted creed, and have always been treated with marked liberality by the Arab Rulers of Zanzibar.

The Pagan tribes of the interior can scarcely be said to possess a religion, if by that term we mean a definite system of ethics, beliefs and observances connected with the unseen world. They have neither idols, priests or temples, but there is a vague general belief in spirits, mostly evil, dwelling in or near certain trees or sacred spots, in witchcraft and in ghosts, as well as more vaguely in a kind of Supreme Being, who is sometimes confused with the sky, but to whom no real worship is offered.

Among most of the Bantu races, the position of an elder is attained by initiation into certain mysteries of a quasi-religious nature, the inner meaning of which is, however, kept secret from the mass of the people, and the various tribes have each their sacred animal or totem, which it is unlawful for them to eat or even kill. Thus in the Nyika, as I mentioned in my description of it, the hyæna is sacred, and the oath by it the most binding that can be taken. A superstition respecting the chameleon, which is found among the South African Kaffirs, is also common to all the Wanyika.

The Gallas profess to have once possessed a sacred book, the observance of whose precepts made them, in former days, the first of nations, but unfortunately it was left lying about and was eaten by a cow; hence, whenever a cow is killed its inside is most carefully searched to look for it. Among those of Boran, there are said, moreover, to be traces of Christian traditions and observances, derived, it is supposed, from Abyssinia.

The one spiritual belief, if it can be called so, common to all the native races of the Protectorate, is a deep-rooted faith in magic, and this extends even to the Mahommedans, many of whom are not ashamed to consult heathen medicine men and wizards. Circumcision, unrestricted polygamy, and the conception of marriage as a sale are almost universal among the Pagan tribes.

All the principal forms of western Christianity are represented by the various Missions established in the Protectorate. The Church of England has a flourishing Mission (Church Missionary Society) at Freretown, under the Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa, with branches at Mombasa, Rabai, Jilore (Giriama), Ndara (Teita), Taveta, and in Ukamba. The Roman Catholics have two Missions worked by the "Fathers of the Order of the Holy Ghost," under the French Bishop of Zanzibar, at Mombasa and Bura, in Teita, whilst the Free Methodists possess stations at Ribe, Jomvu and Mazeras (near Mombasa), at Golbanti on the Tana, and in Witu.

There is a Presbyterian Mission (the East African Scottish) which has done good industrial work at Kibwezi, in Ukamba, and the "East African Inland Mission" which has lately established itself near Nzoi, in the same province, though less distinctly sectarian in character, is mainly Presbyterian, and is supported by Scotch and American adherents of that creed. Foreign Protestantism is represented by the Lutheran "Leipzig Mission" at Jimba, near Mombasa, Mbungu (Giriama) and Ikutha (Ukamba) by the "Neukirchen Evangelical Mission," also German, at Ngao, on the Tana, and by the "Swedish American Mission" at Culesa, higher up on the same river.

It cannot be said that the missionaries, though they have done most useful work in exploring the country, and accumulating information respecting native languages and customs, have as yet made, from a religious point of view, any deep impression on the people. In the Mahommedan region this is natural enough, but the heathen tribes, though possessing no theology of their own, appear equally refractory, more from apathy than hostility, to Christian teaching whether secular or religious. They have no objection to come to school or church, if paid to do so, but they are lacking in interest or even curiosity as to the white man's lessons, and there is a total absence of that keen desire for knowledge and eager assimilation of the new ideas set before them by their instructors, which is so encouraging a symptom in Uganda.

The Christian insistence on a life of moral excellence, as distinct from mere mechanical compliance with external observances, and the prohibition of polygamy and drunkenness (regarded by all the pagan tribes as a coveted privilege of eldership) are no doubt a certain obstacle to conversions; but these tribes are almost as little disposed to accept Islam, though it tolerates polygamy and would possibly be indulgent to the use of "tembo" (the drink made from the fermented juice of the cocoanut, which forms the favourite beverage of the native races) as distinct from European wine and spirits.

Along the Mahommedan border line, a certain number of Wanyika and Wapokomo have adopted, under the influence of Arab Chiefs, the Swahili creed and dress, but these "Mahajis," as they are called, are often Moslems only in name, and have acquired from their contact from Islam, all the vices and hypocrisies, sometimes regarded by Europeans as peculiar to the Christian "Mission convert." Some of them after a time find even a perfunctory compliance with the Moslem fasts and forms of prayer too irksome, and relapse into their primitive heathenism.

Education is given by the Christian Missions, of course on sectarian lines, and by the Arab schools attached to the mosques in the coast towns, which however, teach only reading and writing, and the mechanical committal to memory of the Koran. Both secondary and higher education may be said to be non-existent, nor is there anything corresponding to the "Mudaris" of Egypt, Turkey, Morocco and Persia, for the study of Arabic grammar and Moslem theology or law, much less any schools at which modern subjects are taught. The present Wali of Gazi, Ali-bin-Salim, who is perhaps the most enlightened of the coast Arabs, established at his own cost at Mambrui, where he was Wali, a school, at which European languages and some rudiments of European science should be taught, and was at considerable pains to get capable masters from India, but his transfer to Gazi caused his plans to fall through before they had had a fair trial, and the school has, I believe, now been closed.

It would be very desirable to endow out of some portion, if possible, of the Wakf revenue, a school something on the lines of the Euan Smith Medresseh at Zanzibar, at which the young Arabs and Swahilis of the better class could receive side by side with their ordinary religious instruction in the Koran, a practical education in English, mathematics, and in the elements of history, geography and science (and perhaps in the highest class of all in political economy and law), so as to qualify them for posts in the native political and administrative services, besides being taught athletics, riding and outdoor games, and thus weaned from those habits of indolence and vice which are so rapidly corrupting the race.

If the friends in England of the African Arabs, and of Oriental progress in general, would assist the Government with funds to take up this idea much good might result from it to Africa.

VII.—*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The following figures show the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate during the period of nine months which elapsed between its creation and the beginning of the last financial year:—

	£
Actual receipts	22,865
Actual expenditure	77,920

If from this expenditure we deduct the 12,750*l.* paid as rent and interest to the Sultan of Zanzibar, which may really be regarded as a subsidy to a sister Protectorate and, therefore, to some extent as an Imperial contribution, and the sum of 18,327*l.* representing the cost of the military operations undertaken in suppressing the rebellion and establishing the authority of Government during the period under review, it will appear that the ordinary expenditure for the carrying on of the Administration was 46,843*l.*, thus leaving a deficit of 23,978*l.*

The grant made by the Imperial Government in aid of the Protectorate, including war expenses, during the nine months from the 1st July, 1895, to the 1st April, 1896, was 50,975*l.*

In the year just closed the figures were approximately:—

	£
Actual receipts	32,670
Actual expenditure	134,346

From this expenditure should be deducted, in order to form an idea of the real value of the territory, the sum of 17,000*l.* paid to Zanzibar, of 20,927*l.* paid for the final suppression of the coast rebellion, and of 4,955*l.* for the purchase of the Mackinnon Road and of the mortgages held by the late Imperial British East Africa Company.

The actual carrying on of the work of the Government will thus be shown to have cost 91,464*l.* during the past year, whilst its revenue was 32,670*l.* The real deficit was therefore 58,794*l.*

There is, however, good hope that the receipts will this year considerably exceed the

estimates; during the first quarter of the present year they equalled nearly 11,000*l.*, and if this rise is maintained we ought to have by the end of the year a revenue not of 30,000*l.*, but of 44,000*l.* It should also be mentioned in relation to last year's revenue that, whilst the current average rate of exchange here of the rupee (the current coin of the Protectorate) during the year ending the 31st March, 1897, has been 1*s.* $1\frac{5}{32}d.$, the official rate fixed by the Treasury for the same period has been 1*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ This has entailed on us a loss of over 4,000*l.*; thus our customs revenue which, if converted into sterling at the average current rate, would have amounted to 18,500*l.* figures, at the official rate is 1,000*l.* less.

During the first few years after its occupation it is only natural that the expenditure in an undeveloped territory such as East Africa should be greatly in excess of its revenue, but as time goes on, there is every reason to hope that the latter will increase out of proportion to the cost of government. The augmentation, during the last year or two, notwithstanding the devastation of the most productive province by the rebellion, in customs, court fees, and posts and telegraphs, has been remarkable, and there seems no reason why, if the present rate of progress is maintained, the territory should not, in ten years' time, pay its way without the necessity of any assistance from home.

The Province of Tanaland and the Malindi district, in that of Seyyidieh, are already self-supporting, but some time must necessarily elapse before the wild regions of Ukamba and Masailand, in which money is only beginning to be known at all, and where payments are all made in kind, can pay the cost of their European staff. The largest item of expense is the military force (31,000*l.*), which really equals the whole present receipts of the Protectorate, but it cannot be said, considering the size of the territory, and the uncivilized character of most of the tribes inhabiting it, that its numbers (1,127 of all ranks) are unduly large.

One feature in the revenue is, of course, very noticeable, the absence of any direct taxation. This is due, to some extent, to the fact that the greater part of the easily taxable wealth of the territory is situated within the Zanzibar dominions, in which the imposition of any tax other than a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* customs duty is forbidden by the Treaties, so that the land, houses, and incomes of foreigners, and under the head of foreigners are included, for the purposes of their Treaty, British subjects both European and Indian, are free of any tax. It would obviously, under these circumstances, be unjust to impose upon the native a tax which the European and Indian, far more able to bear it, escape, and the result has been that, with the exception of a few local dues in the nature of "octroi" or for the use of markets, slaughter-houses, &c., in the coast towns, no taxes or rates whatever, are paid by the native population.

The disappearance of the Treaties, which expire at different dates within the next ten years, will permit before long the imposition of some moderate form of direct tax on all alike, a house or hut-tax being the form which it would in all probability most conveniently assume. In the interior where the Treaties are not operative, some of the district officers are desirous of imposing a hut-tax at once, but I am personally of opinion that it would not be advisable at present.

The native takes some time to understand why he should pay a tax for the right to use a house or piece of ground which is his own; the conception of a contribution towards the maintenance of the Administration, in return for the benefits and protection which he derives from it, is as yet quite foreign to his mind, and slow as he is to apprehend new ideas, it is not to be expected that it should quickly become familiar to him.

The only effect of too precipitate an imposition of hut-tax would be to drive the natives away from the neighbourhood of the European stations, where we wish to encourage them to settle, while if its collection in remote districts were left in the hands of still insufficiently educated native Headmen, great abuses and injustices might be the result.

One district, indeed, Pokomoni, is ripe for the imposition of a small hut-tax; and lying, as it does, simply along a narrow strip on either side of the Tana, it would be easy for the English district officer to collect it; nor would the people, long accustomed to oppressive exactions on the part of the Witu Sultans, and grateful to us for the defence which we afford them against Somali as well as Swahili raids, probably offer any objection to its collection. It seems probable that a similar measure might soon be adopted in some of the more settled and peaceful parts of the Athi or Ulu district of Ukamba, where the agricultural population are beginning to appreciate the advantages of protection. In certain parts of Tanaland the Government claims one tusk of every elephant shot within the province as its perquisite; and this claim, which has long been made by almost all native African Chiefs, is deemed natural, and therefore not resented.

VIII.—*Trade and Shipping.*

Imports and Exports.

The principal revenue of the Protectorate is derived from customs, and the figures furnished me by the Customs and Shipping Department afford the best criterion of the general trade of the Protectorate. The receipts from this source from the 1st July, 1895, to the 31st March, 1896, were 10,416*l.*, the import duty amounting to 6,016*l.*, and the export to 4,400*l.* In the year which has elapsed from the 1st April, 1896, to the 31st March, 1897, the receipts were 306,191 rupees, or at the current average rate of exchange 18,500*l.*, the import duty amounting to 12,000*l.*, and the export to 6,500*l.*

This amount exceeds by 4,000*l.* that collected in any previous year since the statistics of this territory have been kept; and the prosperity which it indicates is doubtless due to the increased trade and population brought into Mombasa by the construction of the Mombasa–Uganda Railway. The Mombasa imports are double those of any previous year, excluding those of Government, such as stores for the Administration, rations for troops and railway coolies, and materials used in the construction of the line.

The following is a list, in the order of their value, of the principal articles exported from and imported into the territory:—

Exports.	*Imports.*
Ivory.	Piece goods.
Rubber.	Rice.
Cattle and goats.	Brass wire and beads.
Grain.	Flour.
Copra.	European provisions.
Gum copal.	Building materials.
Hide and horns.	Hardware.
Borities.	Livestock.

All of which are dutiable, with the exception of copra.

The import duty is an uniform one of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. The following are the export duties:—

1.	On ivory	15 per cent.	*ad valorem.*
2.	Gum copal	15 „	„
3.	Gum india-rubber	15 „	„
4.	Gum cloves (without distinction as to origin)	30 „	„
5.	On sim sim	12 „	„
6.	On orchilla weed coming from the districts between Kismayu and Warsheikh, both ports included)	5 „	„
	On orchilla weed from all other districts	10 „	„
7.	On ebony	5 „	„
8.	On borities	10 „	„
9.	On hides	10 „	„
10.	On rhinoceros horn and hippopotamus teeth	10 „	„
11.	On tortoise shell	10 „	„
12.	On cowries	5 „	„
13.	On native tobacco	25 „	„
14.	On chillies	10 „	„
15.	On ground nuts	12 „	„

		Dol. c.	
16.	On Indian corn, caffre corn, Mawele lentils, and all other grains and legumes	0 35	Per gisla or measure of 360 lbs. of Caffre corn.
17.	On rice in husks	0 25	
18.	On chiroko (a kind of bean)	1 10	
19.	On camels	2 00	each.
	On horses	10 00	„
	On cattle	1 00	„
	On sheep and goats	0 25	„

Of the four principal exports—ivory, rubber, cattle, and grain—the greater part are divided between the United Kingdom, India, and the United States of America. Of the ivory exported, one-quarter goes to England, one quarter to India, and the remaining half viâ London to the United States. The rubber goes almost exclusively to England; whilst the cattle, goats, and copra are exported chiefly to Zanzibar; and grain chiefly to the coast of Arabia.

As regards imports it is not easy to state with accuracy the relative amount contributed by the various countries trading with the Protectorate, as many of the goods are transhipped at Zanzibar in a manner which makes it difficult when they get here to trace their origin, but I believe the following figures to be substantially correct :—

India contributes	..	..	50 per cent. of the total imports
The United Kingdom	..	..	30 ,, ,,
Germany	..	..	$17\frac{1}{2}$,, ,,
United States of America (kerosine oil)	..	..	2 ,, ,,
Russia (petroleum)	..	..	$0\frac{1}{2}$,, ,,
			100

Next year I hope, by the institution of a system of careful inspection of invoices and marks on cases, to supply your Lordship with more detailed statistics on this subject.

In the meantime I annex; (*a*) a comparative statement of the duty collected from 1891 to the present year; (*b*) a comparative statement of the value of trade goods imported into the territory during 1895–96 and 1896–97 (*c*) a comparative statement of the value of exports during the same period; (*d*) a comparative statement of the duty on imports; and (*e*) a comparative statement of that taken on exports during the last two years.

(A.)—East Africa Protectorate.

Customs Revenue.—Comparative Statement of Duty collected from 1891 to 1897.

1st April to 31st March—	Duties.	Vanga.		Mombasa.		Takaungu.		Tanganiko.		Malindi.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1891–92	Import	265 11 0		36,986 3 1		167 7 2		31 14 2		1,309 1 1	
	Export	5,070 12 2		21,276 10 3		3,921 7 3		15,781 5 0		12,582 3 0	
			5,336 7 2		1,08,262 14 0		4,088 15 1		15,813 3 2		13,891 4 1
1892–93	Import	2,437 6 3		61,262 12 3		387 5 3		321 2 0		4,476 12 3	
	Export	4,208 5 1		58,547 4 0		7,841 15 2		16,275 10 0		11,924 3 3	
			6,645 12 0		1,19,810 0 3		8,229 5 1		16,596 12 0		16,401 0 2
1893–94	Import	2,004 13 3		52,866 0 0		262 3 3		66 12 0		3,508 9 2	
	Export	2,607 13 2		42,267 4 0		12,158 13 2		22,322 13 0		9,647 10 1	
			4,612 11 1		95,133 4 0		12,421 1 1		22,389 9 0		13,156 3 3
1894–95	Import	1,878 10 1		61,142 8 3		213 10 0		21 12 2		3,693 7 3	
	Export	6,531 15 0		44,592 3 2		9,740 11 0		17,171 5 3		13,080 11 2	
			8,410 9 1		1,05,734 12 1		9,954 5 0		17,193 2 1		16,774 3 1
1895–96	Import	994 8 2		77,947 14 1		224 14 1		3 6 0		2,378 3 1	
	Export	1,551 2 0		33,301 7 1		4,149 15 0		2,061 7 2		9,031 1 0	
			2,545 10 2		1,11,249 5 2		4,374 13 1		2,064 13 2		11,409 4 1
1896–97	Import	2,097 1 2		1,36,484 1 0		104 11 1		133 14 1		3,486 7 3	
	Export	3,193 11 2		32,723 7 3		4,852 6 3		3,901 0 0		12,602 9 2	
			5,290 13 0		1,69,207 8 3		4,957 2 0		4,034 14 1		16,089 1 1

	Duties.	Mambrui.		Lamu.		Kismayu.		Total of Protectorate.	1s. $2\frac{5}{32}$d. per Rupee, or Rs. 16 : 9 : 4·79 per £.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.
1891–92	Import	123 13 3		32,220 1 3		1,484 15 3			
	Export	6,595 12 0		6,310 15 1		17,543 3 3			
			6,719 9 3		38,531 1 0		19,028 3 2	2,11,671 10 3	12,760 18 8
1892–93	Import	500 5 2		35,929 0 0		4,330 0 2			
	Export	4,458 0 0		18,983 0 2		6,321 7 1			
			4,958 5 2		54,912 0 2		10,651 7 3	2,38,204 12 1	14,360 10 4
1893–94	Import	226 9 2		23,248 11 3		2,365 9 2			
	Export	4,152 15 3		10,384 15 3		7,168 1 0			
			4,379 9 1		33,633 11 2		9,533 10 2	1,95,259 12 2	11,771 10 5
1894–95	Import	73 13 1		33,040 1 1		5,738 13 3			
	Export	2,740 13 0		12,529 15 1		12,045 9 0			
			2,814 10 1		45,570 0 2		17,784 6 3	2,24,236 1 2	13,518 8 0
1895–96	Import	1,076 3 1		45,758 11 0		4,318 0 1			
	Export	9,052 11 0		27,871 14 3		10,786 6 2			
			10,128 14 1		73,630 9 3		15,104 6 3	2,30,507 13 3	13,896 10 0
1896–97	Import	336 10 0		48,156 5 0		5,480 10 0			
	Export	6,965 14 2		33,404 4 3		12,267 13 3			
			7,302 8 2		81,560 9 3		17,748 7 3	3,06,191 1 1	18,459 3 6

(B.)

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

COMPARATIVE Statement showing Value in Rupees of various Articles imported into East Africa Protectorate during 1896–97 and 1895–96.

Articles.	1896–97.			1895–96.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Piece and trade goods	10,93,551	0	0	7,94,745	0	0
Grain and flour	4,92,154	1	0	4,07,142	3	0
Hardware, glassware, &c.	1,83,391	14	0	1,10,263	12	0
Arms and ammunition	25,015	5	0	28,245	0	0
Building materials	1,88,663	2	0	1,03,229	11	0
Provisions	4,64,633	15	0	2,67,331	14	0
Spirituous liquors	94,488	12	0	58,910	15	0
Tobacco	43,620	10	0	30,621	4	0
Live-stock	1,28,346	14	0	1,17,892	3	0
Furniture, tents, &c.	36,006	14	0	16,426	4	0
Sundries	5,95,210	15	0	2,52,370	0	0
Rice	4,49,743	0	0	3,81,998	2	0
Kerosine oil..	66,809	6	0	39,948	2	0
Spices	25,328	12	0	22,813	7	0
Fruits and vegetables..	32,003	7	0	22,058	2	0
Drugs and chemicals	6,629	11	0	..		
	39,25,597	10	0	26,53,995	15	0

(C.)

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

COMPARATIVE Statement showing Value in Rupees of various Articles exported from East Africa Protectorate in the years 1896–97 and 1895–96.

Articles.	1896–97.			1895–96.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ivory	3,91,282	12	0	4,46,184	10	0
Rubber	1,94,436	6	0	1,45,618	9	0
Gum copal	22,040	6	0	11,229	12	0
Hides, horns, &c.	40,975	12	2	8,158	14	2
Tobacco	13,583	7	0	17,200	5	0
Grain	2,71,480	0	0	2,41,572	0	0
Shells, &c.	17,043	9	2	36,718	7	0
Live-stock	1,46,368	2	0	1,48,178	2	0
Building materials	25,755	12	2	11,953	2	0
Sundries	27,667	3	0	31,286	14	0
Provisions	21,392	13	0	8,380	5	0
	11,7,2026	3	2	11,06,461	0	2

(D.)

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Import Duty collected in East Africa Protectorate from April 1, 1896, to March 31, 1897, and April 1, 1895, to March 31, 1896.

Articles.	1896–97.	1*s.* $2\frac{15}{32}$*d.* per Rupee.	1895–96.	1*s.* $2\frac{15}{32}$*d.* per Rupee.
	Rs. a. p.	£ *s.* *d.*	Rs. a. p.	£ *s.* *d.*
Piece and trade goods ..	54,677 8 3	3,296 6 4	39,737 4 0	2,395 12 2
Grain and flour	24,607 11 1	1,483 10 2	20,357 1 3	1,227 5 0
Hardware, glassware, &c. ..	9,169 9 2	552 16 0	5,515 3 0	332 9 9
Arms and ammunition ..	1,250 12 1	75 8 0	1,412 4 0	85 2 9
Building materials ..	9,433 2 2	568 13 9	5,161 7 3	311 3 3
Provisions	23,231 10 3	1,400 11 0	13,366 9 2	805 16 4
Spirituous liquors ..	4,724 7 0	284 16 4	2,945 8 3	177 11 5
Tobacco	2,181 0 2	131 9 8	1,531 1 0	92 7 0
Live stock	6,417 5 2	386 17 5	5,894 9 3	355 7 3
Furniture, tents, &c. ..	1,800 5 2	108 10 7	821 5 0	49 10 3
Sundries	29,760 8 3	1,794 3 0	12,618 8 0	760 14 5
Rice	22,487 1 2	1,355 13 3	19,099 14 2	1,151 9 3
Kerosine oil	3,340 7 2	201 7 8	1,997 6 2	120 8 3
Spices	1,266 7 0	76 7 0	1,140 10 3	68 15 3
Fruits and vegetables ..	1,600 2 3	96 9 4	1,102 14 2	66 9 9
Drugs and chemicals ..	331 7 3	20 0 9	..	..
Total	1,96,279 12 3	11,833 0 3	1,32,701 12 3	8,000 2 1

(E.)

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Export Duty collected in East Africa Protectorate from April 1, 1896, to March 31, 1897, and April 1, 1895, to March 31, 1896.

Article.	1896–97.	1*s.* $2\frac{15}{32}$*d.* per Rupee.	1895–96.	1*s.* $2\frac{15}{32}$*d.* per Rupee.
	Rs. a. p.	£ *s.* *d.*	Rs. a. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Ivory	38,250 11 0	2,305 19 10	40,227 11 2	2,425 3 6
Rubber	29,165 7 1	1,758 5 6	21,842 12 2	1,316 16 2
Gum copal	3,306 1 0	199 6 3	1,684 7 3	101 10 9
Hides, horns, &c. ..	4,097 9 1	247 0 8	813 14 1	49 1 2
Tobacco	679 2 3	40 18 10	860 0 1	51 16 9
Grain	20,360 15 3	1,227 9 9	18,117 12 3	1,092 4 11
Shells, &c.	1,704 5 3	102 15 0	3,671 13 2	221 9 1
Live stock	7,318 6 2	441 3 10	7,408 14 2	446 13 0
Building materials ..	2,575 9 1	155 5 4	1,195 4 1	72 1 0
Sundries	1,356 0 3	81 14 10	1,564 5 2	94 6 0
Rice	27 5 0	1 12 10	..	..
Provisions	1,069 10 1	64 9 8	419 0 1	25 5 2
Total	1,09,911 4 2	6,626 2 4	97,806 1 0	5,896 7 6

It will be seen from these Tables that the importations of hardware, glassware, building materials, and European provisions for the last year are double those for the preceding one, whilst furniture, kerosine oil, and spirituous liquors have increased 50 per cent., cloth and trade goods, such as brass wire and beads 30 per cent., grain and flour 20 per cent., and rice 17 per cent. The import of piece goods of Lancashire and

American origin does not exhibit any tendency to increase, those of Bombay origin being preferred on account of their cheapness.

Turning to exports it is noticeable that ivory, grain, and live stock have, during the past year remained stationary, whilst gum copal and boritis (timber) have doubled, and rubber has increased 50 per cent.

Of the ivory shipped from the coast during the past year, and representing a value of about 25,000*l.*, one-third has come from the Uganda Protectorate. There is, however, a net decrease of 3,000*l.* as compared with the previous year, in the value of ivory shipped hence from the two Protectorates.

Although the increase of 50 per cent. in the export of rubber is satisfactory, our Customs authorities have expressed to me some disappointment that the total export in one year should not exceed 12,000*l.* worth or 144,000 lbs., in view of the vast quantity of rubber lying almost at our doors, and only requiring to be gathered.

The sudden extension of the uses to which rubber has been put in the past few years in connection, for example, with the cycle manufacture, and for wheels of all description, has created an extraordinary demand; and, considering that Africa may be said, roughly speaking, to be full of it from the Zambezi to the Sahara, there seems no reason why there should be any falling off in the steadiness of the supply.

Hitherto, the rubber brought down to the coast has been mainly collected by natives, who, under the pressure of hunger, have gone into the forests, tapped the vines, and taken the balls thus extracted (one of which about the size of a cricket-ball represents about a day's work according to native standards) to the nearest Arab or Indian, but if the attention of merchants interested in rubber could be directed to the forests in this territory which teem with it, many of them close to the coast, it seems probable that some form of organized labour could be devised, which would be profitable both to exporters and to the Protectorate.

The German firm of Hansing and Co., of Hamburg and Zanzibar, who have a branch establishment at Mombasa, have latterly dispatched agents for the purpose of collecting rubber to the Vanga and Malindi districts, in both of which it is found in great abundance.

In the Province of Tanaland, indeed, the natives have of late begun to tap the vines in a very destructive manner, so much so, that our Administration has found it necessary to divide the rubber-producing tracts into four areas, two of which are closed for three years at a time in order to allow the vine to grow up again.

A greater rise in grain would almost certainly have been noticeable, had not the crops been spoiled by a severe drought during the autumn of last year followed by unusually heavy rains in November and December.

In the districts devastated by the rebellion, moreover, many of the villagers, who had been scattered and whose villages had been destroyed, did not resume cultivation in time for the July harvest, but they have nearly all of them recommenced it since last autumn, and it may be hoped that this summer's crops will be abundant.

In many cases, however, country slaves have been unsettled by the war, and have drifted into the towns for work, in preference to remaining on the land, whilst others, whose masters took up arms against the Government, have been freed, so that there is a certain diminution, as compared with two years ago, in the number of rural labourers, which may in some degree affect the harvest.

During the financial year which has just closed 770 dhows visited Mombasa, showing an increase of 370 over the preceding year, or almost double the quantity; 127 steamers and 2 sailing-ships with a net registered tonnage of 116,200 tons entered the port during this period, as compared with 106 steamers with a tonnage of 78,850 tons during the previous corresponding twelve months. Of these ships, 95 were English, 20 German, 2 Norwegian, and 12 Zanzibari, showing a tonnage of—

	Tons.
English	79,500
German	33,400
Zanzibar	2,800
Norwegian	500
Total	116,200

The plague in Bombay has, in some degree, interfered with the extent of shipments from India, as the indents which have been sent by merchants here, have, in many instances, not been fully executed owing to the general exodus which took place from Bombay and the difficulty experienced by those left behind in fulfilling all the demands made on them.

With respect to shipments from Germany, it is remarkable that German traders succeed in selling goods of German manufacture in these markets, in some instances, at little more than their cost in Europe. The reason is that the German line of steamers is heavily subsidized by the Imperial Government, and shippers by them are allowed a rebate according to the amount of freight which they had given to the Company in a year.

If a large shipper finds that the year is likely to close without his having paid sufficient freight to entitle him to rebate, he will go into the market and buy goods sufficient to enable him to claim it, and be quite content if he gets his money back on such shipments without making any profit.

My attention was called to a case of recent occurrence, where a German firm imported a quantity of low-class brandy to sell at a price equal to 3*s.* 7½*d.* for one dozen imperial quarts, and a low-class whisky for 5*s.* 6*d.* per dozen of imperial quarts, which is what English soda-water is bought for here. Such a shipment was doubtless helped by the rebate above referred to, and the Collector of Customs reports to me that there are many other similar cases.

It is greatly to be regretted that there is no regular steam communication between the United Kingdom and British East Africa, and it is a subject of much discontent among the local merchants that when the territory was administered by the Imperial British East Africa Company, the British Indian Steam Navigation Company ran steamers from London to Mombasa, but that the practice has now been discontinued, and that mails and cargo have to be transhipped at Aden into the British-India steamers from India, greatly to the detriment of the goods. At present there is only direct communication with India, two English steamers (British-India) and two German, a-month, calling at Mombasa on their way from Zanzibar to Bombay.

It must, however, be admitted that it is difficult for the British-India, with the small subsidy which it receives (8,000*l.* a-year) to compete with the German East African line, which receives 45,000*l.* a-year, or even with the Austrian Lloyd, which has just started a subsidized East African coast service.

The German Company is now talking of making its steamers from Hamburg to Zanzibar viâ Flushing, Lisbon, Marseilles, Naples, Suez Canal, Aden, and Tanga, call once a-month at least at Mombasa, in which case the only direct communication between Europe and the British Protectorates in East Africa will be by German ships. This is indeed already the case with Zanzibar, where there is direct monthly communication with Europe by French, and direct fortnightly communication by German steamers, but where British shipping is only represented by the small British-India steamers, with their 7-knot contract from Calcutta viâ Aden, and Bombay viâ Seychelles.

It has been suggested that Her Majesty's Government should give the British India Company, in lieu of an increased subsidy, the carriage of all the material for the Uganda Railway, on the understanding that the Company should run a direct line from London viâ Marseilles to Zanzibar and Mombasa. The guarantee of the carriage even of a certain portion of the railway material would, in all probability, enable the British-India Company to run a local line of steamers from Zanzibar to Kismayu, calling at the various intermediate ports. Such a line is absolutely imperative if the coast trade is to be developed; there should be fortnightly sailings between Zanzibar and Kismayu; and though it is not probable that these steamers would, at any rate, for some years, pay their working expenses, their regularity of calling and the dependence which could be placed on them, would greatly stimulate the commerce of our ports, and be as valuable in its way for developing the territory as a railway through the interior. The German Government has such a line of steamers making circular voyages ("Rundreisen") from Dar-es-Salaam to the northern and southern ports of German East Africa, from Tanga in the north to Mikindani in the south, and in this way the whole of the coast ports are kept in regular touch both with the capital of the Colony and with one another. In our territory, the only regular means of communication along the coast which can be relied upon are the dhows, which for half the year during the south-west monsoon can only sail north, and for the remaining half, while the north-east monsoon is blowing can only sail south.

There is, it is true, the Protectorate steam-ship "Juba," but the necessities of the Administration oblige us to use her more as a dispatch-boat for the transport of officials, or of troops and Government stores from one port to another, and she is consequently too uncertain in her movements for merchants to place reliance on her, nor does she stay sufficiently long at ports of call for them to collect and ship their cargoes, even if they knew beforehand that her arrival was expected.

I attempted to organize last year a bi-monthly coast service by the Zanzibar

steam-ship "Kilwa," which I hired from the Sultan's Government for three months at 5,000 rupees a-month; and the Zanzibar steam-ship "Barawa," which that Government ran by arrangement with us on its own account. The service was much appreciated by local traders, and notwithstanding the strain to which it was subjected by the fact that the rebellion was not yet suppressed, and that it had occasionally to be disorganzied for the purpose of moving troops the dates given were pretty regularly kept to. I am now endeavouring to arrange a three-weekly service from the 15th proximo by the steam-ship "Juba" along the coast from Zanzibar to Kismayu, calling at Wasein, Mombasa, Kiliff (for Takaungu), Malindi, Lamu, and Port Durnford; but such a service is at any moment liable to disorganization, should trouble cause the ship to be requisitioned by the military authorities.

Banks.—The National Bank of India and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, have both opened branches since the establishment of the Protectorate at Mombasa.

IX.—*Money. Weights and Measures.*

The current coin of the Protectorate, as of Zanzibar, is the rupee of British India, but a special rupee coinage amounting to 105,256 rupees was issued by the late Imperial British East Africa Company, by far the greater proportion of it being in rupees and the 8-anna, 4-anna, and 2-anna pieces being few in number. The silver was bought by the Company at a high price finally showing a loss of 8,635 rupees 9 annas, and after 1890 no fresh "Company's coins" were minted, supplies having been brought either from India or Zanzibar in Indian rupees.

All the Company's silver coinage, which was minted at Birmingham, went into circulation and is current along the coast, but very few silver coins penetrated into the interior.

Some of them, however, find their way down to Zanzibar, where they are changed for Indian rupees by Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie, and Co., and the Company's coins returned to Mombasa.

Its copper coinage (pice), amounting in currency value to 188,558 rupees, was a source of profit to the Imperial British East Africa Company. The copper was brought by the Calcutta mint at current market rates, and cost of minting was added. Although a rupee in India uniformly equals 64 pice, there is a local value to the pice in the Protectorate, and occasionally as much as 72 pice go to the rupee, the local rate depending on the quantity of pice in circulation at the given moment in the bazaar. Of late this rate has fallen owing to the importation by the Indian traders of pice from Zanzibar, and a rupee now commands 67 pice instead of 64, as was the case a year ago.

The Government has now decided to issue a copper coinage of its own, and has indented on the Bombay mint for 10,000 rupees' worth of pice. This will probably for a time, till the introduction by the Government of its own coinage causes traders to cease from importing pice from Zanzibar, still further lower the rate, perhaps even, so our Treasury anticipates, to 72 pice to the rupee.

It has been suggested to me as a point worthy of consideration, whether the Administration could not fix the rate at 64 pice to the rupee as is done in India where Government is, I am informed, always ready to accept pice at 65 to the rupee, the extra pice being to cover the cost of handling.

In addition to the Indian and Company's rupees, there is a small percentage of German rupees from the adjacent Colony of German East Africa. These circulate and are received by the traders throughout the territory, as it would not pay them to pick out and reject the small number of such coins tendered.

There are further a number of so-called "Austrian" or "Maria Theresa" dollars bearing the image of the Empress Maria Theresa in circulation, and these were, till quite recently, preferred to the rupee by the Wanyika, Somalis, and other tribes in the immediate vicinity of the coast.

They were probably introduced into the country from Constantinople via Muscat and Mecca by the Arabs at the end of the last century, and thus got to be known and valued by the natives before the Indian traders brought in the rupee about fifty or sixty years ago. At present, however, I am told that there is a falling off in the demand for these coins, and that their present value, instead of equalling 2 rupees $2\frac{1}{4}$ annas, or 47 dollar cents to the rupee, is now about 1 rupee 12 annas each, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ annas below par.

The coinages above described are practically confined to the three coast provinces

and to the few European stations on the Uganda Road. In Ukamba all transactions are still in kind, beads and cloth being the chief medium of exchange.

Weights and Measures.

The ordinary measures in use for grain are as follows:—

1 kibaba = 1½ lbs. avoirdupois.
4 kibabas = 1 kaila or pishi = 6 lbs.
6 kailas = 1 ngoma or frasila = 36 lbs.
10 ngomas = 1 gisla = 360 lbs.

The size of the kibaba is absolutely fixed, but not so that of the Ngoma, with the result that the gisla does not invariably represent 360 lbs. avoirdupois.

The standard of measurement for ivory, rubber, semsem oil, trade wire (as well as for all liquids) is the frasila. Though efforts are being made to establish uniformity throughout the territory, this also is still a varying quantity, in some places representing 35 lbs. and in others 36 lbs. avoirdupois.

The ordinary liquid measure is the karasia, which equals about 1½ pints; but for large amounts of liquid the natives use the "frasila," which equals 35 lbs. karasias.

For gold and other metals the measure is the wakiyah, which is almost exactly equal to 1 English ounce.

X.—*Internal Communications, Roads, Transports, &c.*

Roads.

THE only road, in the true sense of the term, in the East Africa Protectorate is the great caravan road to Uganda, which traverses the territory from Mazeras (15 miles inland from Mombasa, and the first station on the Mombasa Uganda Railway) to the Kedong River, the eastern boundary of the Uganda Protectorate. This road consists of two sections:

1. The Mackinnon Road from Mazeras to Kibwezi (*viâ* Duruma, the Taru desert, Ndi and Tsavo) a distance of 185 miles, constructed by Mr. Wilson under the auspices of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and;

2. A new road recently constructed by Captain Sclater, R.E., from Kibwezi *viâ* Kikuyu to the Kedong (130 miles) whence it is continued through the Uganda Protectorate to the Victoria Nyanza.

A branch road connects this main one with Machakos, the Administrative headquarters of the Province of Ukamba, and a waggon road is now being built from Machakos northwestwards to the Athi River, which will ultimately connect with another road, joining the Athi to Kikuyu.

The elders of various districts in the neighbourhood of Machakos are beginning so greatly to appreciate the advantage of good roads that they have offered to construct new ones from Machakos north-east, to the crossing of the Athi where the river separates Ulu from Kitwi, and from the Mwangoni River, due west of Machakos, to another point on the Athi higher up stream, and to do this at their own expense, finding Wakamba labour for the purpose, the Government simply supplying tools, a Headman and any necessary escort.

It may appear somewhat remarkable that the Province of Ukamba, the most uncivilized division of the territory should be the best supplied with roads, but it must be remembered that the Coast Provinces carry on their communications with one another to a great extent by sea, and secondly, that over a large portion of them the climate conditions and the presence of tsetse fly, preclude the animal transport by carts, which in the interior is the great incentive to road making. In Witu, for instance, where the Administration built a good carriage road from the capital to the Port of Mkunumbi, the bullocks employed for the waggons on it all died, and the old wretched system of human porterage has still to be resorted to for transport, even donkeys not being procurable in sufficient numbers.

Throughout the remainder of the territory the roads are winding paths, sometimes only about 2 feet wide, but well known to the natives, and well worn by regular usage

Here and there, however, fairly good local roads have been made (*i.e.*, from Gazi to Mwele in the Vanga District and in the Giriama country round Tanganiko), but the rapidity with which, especially after the heavy rains, they get overgrown with grass and vegetation, makes their maintenance in good order a somewhat difficult matter. Thus, the road cut by Captain Lugard from Makongeni to Tsavo, along the Sabaki River has been completely obliterated, and when in the spring of 1896, I wished to go by it to Ukamba, I found on reaching Makongeni that it was absolutely impassable, being overgrown, even close to Captain Lugard's old fort, by dense jungle. Even the Mackinnon Road in the district between Mazeras and Samburu, where the rainfall is heavier than inland, is in many places grass-grown, while in the Taru desert and beyond, between Maungu and the Tsavo where the soil is a red metalliferous-looking earth, and there is an almost total absence of water or of any vegetation except thornbush, it requires no weeding to keep it clean. Similarly in the sandy and arid plains of the Province of Jubaland, the native roads are in very fair condition, and could easily, except in Gosha, be adapted to wheeled traffic.

Animal Transport.

Along the Uganda Road transport by carts drawn by bullocks has been successfully initiated. Between Mazeras and Kibwezi there are, however, several tracts infested by tsetse, and as the intervening region is to a great extent desert, it is probable that regular service by bullock carts will not be generally practicable on this side of Kibwezi, but will supersede human porterage between Kibwezi and Kikuyu, the transport between Kibwezi and the coast being done mainly by the railway, which should reach Kibwezi by the beginning of 1898.

In addition to eighteen carts introduced by Captain Sclater, and carrying on an average two tons each, there are in the territory six large Cape waggons, similar to those employed in South Africa, imported at the end of last year with commendable enterprise by Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie, and Co. Each cart has a carrying capacity of about four tons. At present the venture is more or less of an experiment, and it would be premature to predict its success as certain, but there seems no reason why it should not in Ukamba, at least, where cattle flourish, be attended with satisfactory results, provided Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie, and Co. can procure suitable draught animals.

Various other methods of animal transport have been tried from time to time. Thus, three sets of camels have been imported from India, the first by the Imperial British East Africa Company, the second by Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie, and Co., and the third by the Uganda Railway. The experiment was in each case a failure, as all the camels died a very short time after being imported, the mortality among them being due chiefly to pneumonia and want of suitable food, and perhaps also to their having eaten poisonous grasses. A number of horses imported into the Mombasa and Vanga districts by the 24th Baluchistan Regiment all died within two months of their arrival in the country. On the other hand, I know of one or two horses who have done well at Mombasa itself, but have not been taken out into the jungle.

Transport by donkeys is a recognized method, and they seem to suffer less from the effects of the climate and unwholesome grasses than any other beasts of burden. They are, however, only obtainable in limited quantities. In Jubaland and in the Malindi district, where the soil is sandy, camels are used, and there are said to be thousands of them, as well as horses, in Boran and in the little known country between the latter region and Lake Rudolph.

Porters.

The principal recruiting grounds for porters are Mombasa, Rabai, the Teita country, and, in extraordinary cases, Zanzibar. For local purposes Wakamba and Wakikuyu porters are available, and some of them have in several instances been sent down to the coast to take back loads, but it was found that the extreme change of diet and climate to which they were subjected was not conducive to their health, and further attempts at through-transport by them have accordingly been abandoned.

Our Transport Department estimates that there are some 1,100 porters belonging to Mombasa, but that about 600 of these are detached for the manning of the various stations in the interior of the Protectorate and in Uganda, thus leaving only a residuum of about 500 available for caravans.

In Rabai there are about 1,000 men available for engagement. But they cannot

be termed professional porters, inasmuch as they do not depend exclusively on transport work for a livelihood, but are partly employed in agriculture, and are therefore not reliable at all times for employment in caravans. Except in rare instances Rabai men will not engage for service at our stations in the interior, and will not proceed beyond Kikuyu with loads.

There are probably some 500 to 600 Wateita employed as porters. They are recruited mainly in the neighbourhood of Ndi, and are sent down to the coast to take back loads. Like the Rabai men they are cultivators, and cannot therefore be engaged at all seasons, nor will they take loads further inland than Kibwezi. The heathen tribes of the coast region do not take kindly to porterage, and the few Wanyika porters of whom I have had personal experience were not satisfactory.

A certain number of domestic slaves in the coast towns, Lamu, Malindi and Takaungu, can be relied upon for local transport, and in former days Salim-bin-Hamis, the Mazrui Chief of Takaungu, was able, in virtue of his position as a petty prince, to organize large caravans of them for Uganda, but the general decadence of slavery and the diminution of the number of slaves, and of the masters' power to put pressure on them to engage, as well as a certain unwillingness on the part of masters to let their few remaining slaves go on inland expeditions from which they may never return, have practically put an end to the system.

Owing to the limited number of porters obtainable at Mombasa a large proportion of the goods received in Uganda is transported through German territory, where Wanyamwezi porters are always procurable. The average wages of a porter are 10 rupees a-month, and a 4-rupees posho or rations, and of a "Nyapara" or headman from 20 to 50 rupees a-month. A strong porter will carry on his head a load weighing as much as 70 lbs.

About 2,500 loads of goods are annually required by the Government stations on or near the Uganda Road in the East Africa Protectorate, and I imagine that the number required by Uganda must considerably exceed 7,000.

From the 1st April to the 31st December of last year Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie, and Co. were under contract for the supply of goods to our up-country stations. Since that date the transport has been resumed by the Protectorate Administration, which had occasionally during the previous year dispatched small caravans from time to time in response to urgent appeals from officers in the interior. I annex a statement showing the number of loads dispatched to the interior of the Protectorate by the Transport Department during the last financial year, together with the approximate expenditure incurred thereby, from which your Lordship will observe that the average cost of transport from the coast to the frontier of the Uganda Protectorate is 26 rupees a load.

	Loads of Trade Goods, Provisions, and Stores.	Approximate Expenditure.
		Rupees.
Ndi Station	786	5,895
Kibwezi	91	1,820
Machakos	763	19,075
Kikuyu	136	3,672
Total	1,776	30,462 = £1,713 9*s.* 9*d.* (at 1*s.* ½*d.*)

There can he little doubt that the introduction of carts will reduce our transport expenditure by at least 50 per cent. I annex a statement which has been prepared on this subject at my request by Mr. Gilkison, the present head of the Transport Department at Mombasa.

STATEMENT showing relative Cost of transporting 2,500 loads per annum to Kikuyu and Machakos by Bullock Carts as compared with Porter Transport.

Carts.	Rupees.	£	s.	d.
12 carts, depreciation per annum on each cart, 22*l.* ..	..	264	0	0
192 oxen, per annum, at 30 rupees each	5,760			
12 drivers, wages and rations per annum	3,456			
12 foreloopers, „ „	2,304			
12 Askaris, „ „	2,329			
1 European supervisor	..	300	0	0
1 Headman and boy, wages and rations per annum ..	720			
1 Head Askari, „ „ ..	240			
1 carpenter and mate, „ „ ..	1,200			
1 smith and mate „ „ ..	960			
4 herdsmen, „ „ ..	565			
Tools (carpenters and smiths), per annum ..	662			
Sundry stores, per annum	662			
Contingencies	500			
Training Establishment at Kikuyu.				
1 Headman and boy 4 drivers 4 foreloopers } Wages and rations	2,640			
	21,998	1,329	0	11
Exchange at 1*s.* 2½*d.*	..	1,893	0	11
(Rate per load, 15*s.* 2*d.*).				
Porters.				
The average cost of sending a load to Kikuyu and Machakos has been found from past experience to be 26 rupees.				
2,500 loads, at 26 rupees per load	65,000			
	65,000	3,927	1	8
Exchange at 1*s.* 2½*d.*	..	3,927	1	8
(Rate per load, 31*s.* 5*d.*).				

Notes.

1. A double cart to carry 50 loads will cost, landed in Mombasa, 110*l.*
2. The life of a cart may be put down roughly at five years. This would give a depreciation of 22*l.* per annum.
3. By importing only the wheels and axles from home, a cart could be constructed in Mombasa which need not exceed a total cost of 45*l.*, reckoning the cost of the wheels and axles at 20*l.*
4. A double cart would require 12 oxen to draw it, but it would be better to have 4 spare oxen to each cart in hand. This would make it 16 oxen to each cart.
5. Oxen of a suitable build could be purchased in Kavirondo at 30 rupees (36*s* 3*d.*) per head.
6. In Sheet No. 1 of this Statement I have allowed for a fresh lot of oxen per annum; but as 2,500 loads could easily be transported by 12 carts and 192 oxen, in the course of one year and without overworking the oxen, I should say that with ordinary care there should not be more than 25 per cent. of mortality per annum amongst the oxen.

I am indebted to Captain Sclater, R.E., for particulars regarding the cost of the carts.

(Signed) T. GILKISON,
Superintendent of Government Transport.

Mombasa, June 12, 1897.

Private Transport (in addition to that undertaken by the Administration) is carried on by Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie, and Co. and Messrs. Boustead, Ridley, and Co., of Mombasa. There is also an Indian at Mombasa who is open to contract for the transport of loads into the interior by means of donkeys.

Mails.

In addition to the stores for the up-country stations, the Transport Department undertakes the carriage of the mails for the interior and for Uganda.

The mail service is performed by stages: the first being from Mombasa to Ndi, a distance of about 110 miles. This stage is worked by the Mombasa transport office, and the distance almost invariably covered in four days. At Ndi the mails are transferred to Wakamba runners, sent down from Machakos by Her Majesty's Sub-Commissioner, by whom they are conveyed to Kikuyu, a distance of 245 miles. From Kikuyu, where the second stage terminates, they are forwarded by the District Officer in charge by means of runners provided by his station to the Eldoma Ravine (a distance of 150 miles) where they are taken over by the officers of the Uganda Government and the responsibility of that of East Africa ceases.

Mr. Gilkison, when in charge of Kikuyu, introduced the practice of employing Masai runners to carry the mails, and they have proved, I believe, very satisfactory, covering the 150 miles of the third stage in five days. The average total time taken to transport the mails from Mombasa to the Eldoma Ravine, a distance of 495 miles, is twenty days, or about 24¾ miles a-day. The weight of each load of mails is 30 lbs., and an average of twenty-six loads are dispatched monthly to the interior.

During the past year the transport of the mails has been carried out in an eminently satisfactory manner, and I am glad to be able to report that no single package has gone astray.

I append a Statement showing the expenditure incurred on Government transport during the last financial year.

TOTAL Expenditure incurred by "Transport" (Financial Year 1896–97).

Sub-Heads.		Equivalent in Sterling at 1s. 1½d. exchange.
	Rupees.	£ s. d.
Rent of premises for storage purposes	157	8 16 7
Equipment of caravans	22,084	1,242 4 6
Pay of Government porters	143,209	8,055 10 1
Rations of Government porters	48,675	2,737 19 4
Contingencies	13,602	765 2 3
Travelling	17,317	974 1 7
Local travelling	4,356	245 0 6
Salaries	11,342	637 19 9
Camels	1,715	96 9 4
Total	..	14,763 3 11

River Navigation.

The two great rivers of the Protectorate, the Tana and the Juba, are navigable for 200 and 400 miles respectively, but the more pressing demands of the Uganda Railway have caused the development of these waterways by navigation to be so far neglected, and since the days of the late Imperial British East Africa Company, which sent explorers up both rivers and placed a stern-wheeler, the "Kenia," on the Juba, nothing further has been attempted by the Administration in this direction.

The German missionaries at Ngao lately placed a petroleum launch on the Tana, which plies between their station and the west mouth of the Belezoni Canal, and the Jubaland Administration has long been anxious for a similar launch for the Juba, but the necessity of not exceeding the Grant-in-aid has compelled the postponement of its purchase.

Shortly after the assumption by Her Majesty's Government of the Protectorate, the Senior Naval Officer on the East Africa station was directed to inquire into the condition of the "Kenia," which lies moored opposite Gobwen, and he reported that her boilers and machinery in general, as well as her hull, were in such a condition that it would cost quite as much to repair her as to buy a new vessel.

It would, however, be very desirable that the Administration should have a small steamer in each of these rivers, and it is much to be hoped that it may be possible to provide for them in next year's Budget.

Uganda Railway.

It is not within my province to report on the work or progress of the Uganda Railway Administration. I confine myself, therefore, to recording the fact that at the date of my writing, namely, July 1897, about 60 miles of railway have been laid down, and the new permanent bridge, which is to supersede the present provisional one at Macupa, commenced. The work has been greatly retarded during the last month by the exceptionally heavy rains of the late wet season, which have not, however, done any serious damage to the line.

Posts, Telegraphs, &c.

The East Africa Protectorate entered the International Postal Union on the 1st December, 1895. Its postal and telegraphic service is controlled by an English Postmaster-General, who is also Postmaster for the Zanzibar Protectorate, and who is represented at Mombasa during the absence necessitated by his duties in Zanzibar by an English Assistant. There are twelve post-offices in the territory, viz., Mombasa town, Kilindini, Wasin, Takaungu, Malindi, Lamu, Kismayu, and the terminus of the Uganda Railway, all of which, except Wasin, are money-order offices, and seven telegraph offices, viz., Mombasa, Kilindini, Takaungu, Malindi, Golbanti (Tana River), Witu, and Lamu.

Taking the past financial year, the number of letters and packets which have passed through the Post Office was 166,260, viz.:—

	Letters and Postcards.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
Dispatched	46,602	1,365	47,767
Received	64,252	54,041	118,293
Total	110,854	55,406	166,260

The total number of parcels received and dispatched was 1,873, viz.:—

Forwarded to the United Kingdom	242
Received from it	799
Forwarded to India	47
Received from India	721
Forwarded to Zanzibar	24
Received from Zanzibar	40

The number of money-order transactions was 8,378, and the amount as follows:—

	Number.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.
Issued on India	7,664	472,553 12 0
„ by India	138	7,944 4 0
„ on Zanzibar	188	14,481 7 0
„ by Zanzibar	18	2,079 14 0
Total	8,008	496,059 5 0
		£ s. d.
Issued on the United Kingdom	203	348 4 1
By it	167	581 10 0
Total	370	929 14 1

	Rs. a. p.
The money-order commission received on the above issues was ..	10,010 6 0
The total amount of stamp sales was	62,800 7 0
Under paid collections and sundries	1,788 5 0
Telegrams (net revenue)	1,402 7 0

The following figures show the receipts and expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Departments for 1895–96 and 1896–97 :—

	1896–97.			1896–97.		
	Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.		Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.	
Receipts	25,449 13 0	1,454 14 11		76,502 3 0	4,303 5 0	
Expenditure	9,949 14 0	568 14 11		28,309 11 0	1,592 8 0	
Surplus	15,499 9 0 =	886 0 0		48,192 2 0 =	2,710 7 0	

The estimated revenue for the past year was 1,717*l.* and the estimated expenditure 992*l.*, and the excess received and expended must be ascribed on the one hand to the large quantity of stamps sold to dealers and other collectors, and the increased amount of money-orders, and on the other to the additional expense entailed by the great increase of the postal work. The stamp sales, for example, have increased to the amount of 40,000 rupees, owing to the great demand for the surcharged Indian and new "East Africa Protectorate stamps," which has so largely exceeded the anticipation of our postal authorities that they have experienced considerable difficulty in meeting it, whilst the increase in money-order transactions has reached rupees 429,300 : 3 chiefly owing to the influx of Indians and Europeans which has followed the construction of the Uganda Railway.

The East Africa Protectorate is connected with Europe by the cable of the Eastern Telegraph Company from Zanzibar to Mombasa. This cable is not, however, in the very best condition, and has during my three years' residence in this country been several times broken, occasionally at somewhat inconvenient moments, as, for instance, during the crisis which followed the attempted usurpation of the Throne of Zanzibar by Seyyid Khalid-bin-Barghash in August 1896, and it would be much to be desired that an alternative line should be provided. This could be done by connecting Mombasa overland with Jasin, on the German frontier, a distance of about 50 miles, from whence the German authorities would be willing to construct a line to Tanga, only 30 miles to the south.

From Tanga there is telegraphic communication with Zanzibar and Europe viâ Dar-es-Salam, and the Protectorate would thus be independent of the existing Mombasa–Zanzibar cable.

Within the Protectorate there exists a telegraph line 140 miles long, connecting Mombasa with Lamu viâ Takaungu, Malindi, Golbanti and Witu, constructed by the Imperial British East Africa Company. The northern portion of the line is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and is constantly being interrupted. The reason for this is that it traverses between Marareni and the Tana, and between the Tana and Witu, a very marshy country, the swamps varying from 1 foot to 6 feet in depth, and, as these swamps are full of water for more than half the year, the earth surrounding the telegraph posts and supporting them becomes soft mud and the posts fall down. Their being, moreover, so long under water causes them to rust at the joints till they become so thin that they cannot bear the weight of the wire and consequently snap off. When the swamps dry up the earth around them becomes cracked and loose, and the posts, if swayed backwards and forwards by a strong wind, are apt to collapse, whilst in the rainy season and during the overflow of the Tana River at its close, at both of which periods breaks are most frequent, it is very difficult for the linesman, owing to the depth of the swamps, to re-erect the posts, stretch the wire, or make joints. The cable, too, stretched across the creek from the mainland to the island of Lamu, has become useless, owing to the want, when it was first taken up to Lamu by the steamship "Juba," of an expert in charge, and the consequent neglect of the precautions necessary when coiling a cable, such as coiling in water, &c. The consequence has been that it is now only possible to maintain telegraphic communication with Lamu by sending a man to the cable house on the mainland opposite Lamu Island, which involves a long journey in a boat and considerable inconvenience. It has, therefore, become necessary to purchase a new cable one quarter of a mile in length, and this I propose to do locally from the Eastern Telegraph Company.

It will probably be imperative next year to alter the present route of the line, from Mambrui or Marareni and Lamu, and to take it from one or other of these places, viâ the mouth of Tana and Kipini, where the swamps are far fewer and more easily avoided, and where, moreover, the proximity of the sea will make it easier to send to mend it by

boat than is the case now, when the linesman has to go some days inland. The reason of its having been made to run by the Company, viâ Golbanti and Witu was, I believe, an unfulfilled anticipation, entertained by some of the Directors, that these places would become considerable trade centres for the valley of the Tana, and perhaps also that it would be cheaper to make the line cross the river near Golbanti than at its mouth or below the Belezoni, where it is frequently said to shift its course. The distance, for which it will be necessary if the expenses of keeping it in order are not to exceed its receipts, to construct a new section of it, will be about 50 miles.

A telegraphic line is being constructed along the railway, and is advancing simultaneously with it by the Uganda Railway Administration, which, when complete, will connect the chief centres of the Province of Ukamba, as well as those of Seyyidieh and Tanaland with the capital and Jubaland will thus soon remain the only province entirely cut off from telegraphic communication with the outer world.

The net revenue collected from telegraphs in the financial year 1895–96 was 889 rupees, and in the last financial year 1,402 rupees. It must be borne in mind in connection with these figures that during the past three months of 1896 the line was practically not working, having been destroyed between Mtapwa (12 miles north of Mombasa) and Malindi (70 miles) by the rebels, who made the wire into bullets, and actually attempted to convert the iron telegraph-posts which they tore up into rude cannon. It was not until May or June of last year that it was once more completely repaired.

XI.—*Slave Trade and Slavery.*

The internal Slave Trade is almost extinct, and the maritime Slave Trade may be said to be absolutely so in the East Africa Protectorate. This is due, in the main, to the fact that at all the chief coast towns, which formerly served as its markets and shipping places, there are now, and have been since the establishment of the Imperial British East Africa Company, British officials who enforce the laws against it, and that none of the cities are so large that evasions of those laws can, as often happens in Zanzibar, take place without the knowledge of the authorities. The coast contains few harbours, and those difficult of success, outside the ports under the control of English officers, and there are not many creeks or river mouths in which slavers, whether dhows or canoes, can lie in safety.

The main routes from the interior, moreover, all lead past or near European stations, and terminate at one of the coast towns above mentioned, so that it is impossible for the large slave caravans which came down there in old days, often with the corrupt connivance of native officials, now to use them, and just as the suppression of the dhow traffic has almost killed the sea-borne Slave Trade, so that of the slave caravans has killed the land trade upon any extensive scale.

The slave-trader can make no profits of a nature to repay him for the outlay or risk which he incurs, by consignments of two or three slaves at a time, transported from creek to creek in canoes, or brought down by paths or circuitous tracks through the bush to some coast village, and as a consequence the old slave merchants, who made the trade their regular business and grew rich on it, have either retired from it, or turned to other avocations of a safer and more lucrative description.

Such slave stealing and slave-dealing as still goes on among the coast people is carried on, not, however, as their primary business, but as a subsidiary occupation, by disreputable men, chiefly low-class traders from Shehr, Hadramat or Oman, or Kiribotos (Arab mercenaries at one time largely used in the army and police, and still occasionally employed as irregulars) who have no scruple about kidnapping free children or the lawful slaves of other Moslems, and will violate the Mahommedan laws of slavery and property with as much readiness as those of the unbeliever. These will prowl during the south-west monsoon about the beach, or lie waiting in some secluded spot near it, a canoe keeping close to them all the time, and will intice a passing woman or child by a promise of a few pice to carry cocoanuts, or pick up a fisher-lad here and there in a boat in the open sea, and think nothing of throwing him overboard if a British cruiser should show in the distance. The Suri dhows, under the French flag, who, protected by the tricolour against search, do a great deal of kidnapping in Zanzibar and Pemba in the summer months, but avoid entering, on their way north, ports like Mombasa and Lamu where there are English officers, and prefer putting for water and provisions into small coast villages, where the native officials are afraid to interfere with their armed crews, collect here and there a few slaves from the mainland every voyage, and I have accordingly lately given orders that no dhow bound for Arabia shall be permitted, on pain of confis-

cation, to touch at any port between Lamu and Kismayu, except at Port Durnford, where an English District Officer with a police force at his back is in charge.

Up to the summer of 1895, Sheikh Mubarak of Gazi carried on a certain Slave Trade with Pemba, but that one remaining outlet was closed by the occupation of his town in July of that year.

It is a mistake to suppose, as is sometimes asserted, that our men-of-war are ineffective in stopping the Slave Trade in East African waters, or that slave-dealers can successfully elude their vigilance. Thus, in the first six months of 1895, 486 dhows were boarded as suspicious by British cruisers on the Zanzibar and East African stations, and of these only six containing an average of four each, were found to be carrying slaves.

Last summer, on the other hand, several fairly large captures were made within a short time of one another, all close to Zanzibar, one of which, if I am not mistaken, contained about twenty slaves. The reason of this was a temporary revival of the dhow traffic in Zanzibar waters between July 1895 and April 1896, due to the fact that whilst the Mazrui rising lasted on the coast, the whole of our squadron was engaged in protecting the mainland ports, Pemba being never, and Zanzibar only rarely, visited. The moment the suppression of the rising freed our ships again for service off the islands, the revival above mentioned stopped, and except the Suri dhows under French colours, very few vessels with slaves, have, I believe, since left Pemba and Zanzibar, and I should almost venture to say that none have sailed from any mainland port of the Protectorate. These facts taken together seem to me satisfactorily to show: (1) That the efforts of our ships are successful; and (2) (which comes to the same thing) that any relaxation of them, from whatever cause, is followed, and will always be followed, so long as there are slave-markets at Mecca and elsewhere in Arabia, by a corresponding recrudescence of the sea-borne Slave Trade.

The only two regions in the interior of the Protectorate, in which the internal Slave Trade still flourishes are Ukamba and Somaliland, but in both it is local, and the slaves are not exported from the territory or brought down, save in very small numbers, two or three at a time, to the coast.

The trade in Ukamba is confined to the district of Kitui, lying to the east of the River Athi, and not yet under direct British control, and is chiefly in Masai women and children.

Its origin is as follows: When the Masai of Mount Meru, near Kenia, were decimated about four years ago by an epidemic of small pox, following upon a severe cattle plague, which obliged their warriors to go long distances to raid for cattle, and thus leave their kraals almost undefended, the Kikuyu people, their hereditary foes, fell upon them in overwhelming numbers, massacring their old men and carrying off their women and children as slaves. These they are now selling at low rates, having more of them than they want, to local Arab or Swahili middlemen, who, driven by our anti-slavery laws from the coast, can only carry on their trade with safety in inland districts as yet unoccupied by us, and who retail the slaves thus purchased at a profit to the natives throughout eastern Ukamba, these latter people being all themselves free, and therefore requiring to be supplied with such slaves as they may need from other tribes.

Some of these Masai girls are kept by their Swahili purchasers as concubines, and these when they have learnt in a year or two enough Swahili to pass in the Swahili dress as coast women will go down with their masters to the coast, where a few of them (not having borne children) may be secretly sold to other Arabs or Swahilis, but Mr. Sub-Commissioner Ainsworth, who knows Ukamba well, assures me that they nearly all remain in Kitui, and doubts whether fifty of them in a year even leave it. I hope it may shortly be possible to incorporate Kitu with the rest of the province, and thus finally extinguish the trade there.

The Somalis occasionally raid the Gallas (a short time ago they sent a raiding party, in defiance of Mr. Jenner's prohibition, against Boran), and have once, since I came to the country, raided the Tana Wapokomo for slaves, but the slaves so stolen are kept in Somaliland and not exported, though they are doubtless very frequently transferred from one Somali owner to another.

It will not, I trust, be difficult to stop this raiding, once we have consolidated our military power in the Province of Jubaland; as it is, Mr. Jenner informs me in a recent report that the Herti Somalis, who are completely under control, have now hardly any slaves left, whilst even the more remote and independent Ogadens possess comparatively few, except the pastoral Gallas, most of their cultivating slaves, bought in old days on the coast, having run away to Gosha.

It is noteworthy that neither in Jubaland nor in Ukamba, the only two provinces in

which the local Slave Trade still partially exists, is the status of slavery recognized by our authorities, whilst in Tanaland and Seyyidieh, in portions of which it is still tolerated as legal, the Slave Trade is entirely non-existent.

It must, however, be borne in mind that amongst many tribes throughout the territory, with whom marriage is a sale, polygamy unrestricted, and the married woman a mere chattel, doing all the hard work, whilst the husband looks on in idleness, a practical Slave Trade exists under the guise of social and marriage customs, with which any interference by English officers is very difficult.

Slavery.

A mild form of domestic slavery or, more correctly speaking, serfdom, is still recognized in those portions of the Provinces of Seyyidieh and Tanaland which, as forming part of the Sultanates of Zanzibar and Witu, are under the Mahommedan law, that is to say, in Seyyidieh in the coast strip 10 miles deep from the Umba to the Tana, and in Tanaland in the coast strip 25 miles long and 10 miles deep from the Tana to Kipini, in the Islands of Lamu, Patta, and Manda, and in the Sultanate of Witu. In Kismayu, which forms a portion of the Zanzibar dominions, the status of slavery was abolished by the Sultan Seyyid Barghash in 1876, but the abolition was never taken very seriously by the people. It has been, however, regularly acted upon since the establishment of the Protectorate in the very few cases which have come before the English Courts.

The law respecting slavery is the ordinary one common to all Mahommedan countries, modified by the Decrees of Seyyid Khalifa of September 1889, freeing all persons entering his dominions after 1889, and all children born after 1890, and the Decree of Seyyid Ali of August 1890, which frees all slaves whose masters leave no children, makes the sale or purchase of a slave, or the infliction of cruelty upon him a penal offence, and gives the slave legal equality with the freeman before the Courts of Law in prosecuting any claims or complaints, but provides that, subject to these restrictions, the status of all slaves legally held at the time of its publication shall continue unchanged.

This Decree was extended to the Sultanate of Witu, by direction of Her Majesty's Government, when that country was placed in 1893 under the administration of Seyyid Hamid-bin-Thwain, then Sultan of Zanzibar.

In the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba it has been recently annulled by a Decree abolishing the recognition of any rights whatever based on the alleged status of slavery, but providing for compensation in individual cases where such rights could be shown to be guaranteed by the Decree of Seyyid Ali, and loss to have accrued from their abrogation to their possessor.

The extension of this measure to the mainland would necessitate, if equal treatment is to be meted to the mainland and the islands, the grant of a considerable sum in compensation; but the effect of the application of Seyyid Ali's Decree during the past seven years by the officers of the Imperial British East Africa Company and of the Protectorate has been to produce so great a diminution in the numbers of the slave population (about one-third of them are said to have obtained their freedom since 1890) that it seems almost certain that in less than another decade slavery will disappear as completely as villainage from England, without any compensation to owners or general simultaneous manumission of slaves.

The total legal slave population of the Protectorate is, according to the returns obtained by me, 26,259,* all in the two Provinces of Tanaland and Seyyidieh, the total actual population of which is 275,000. The figures for Tanaland are, I believe, quite accurate; those for Seyyidieh, except in the case of the towns, where I have taken a careful census, are rather more conjectural, as the rural slave population have been scattered in many districts by the disturbances of 1895–96, and have many of them not yet returned to their villages. These figures do not include runaways living on Mission stations or in "Watoro" settlements, nor the numerous slaves held by heathens who, in the eyes of the Mahommedan law, cannot legally possess them, and could not, therefore, like a Mahommedan or native Christain claim any compensation if deprived of them.

* Of these several h undred are "fighting slaves," *i,e.*, armed or former armed retainers of Arab Chiefs, disdaining agricultural or any other description of manual labour. The Witu and Mazrui Chiefs had great numbers of such slaves, who in fact constituted their main military force.—A. H. H.

It seems probable that the vast majority of these slaves are legally held under the Treaties and Proclamations made by previous Sultans. A very large number of them were sold as children by their parents in the great famine of thirteen years ago, in order that their lives might be saved, and in most cases it would be difficult to disprove legal possession, as the evidence both of masters and slaves as to dates of acquisition and introduction into the territory is quite untrustworthy, not so much from any deliberate desire on their part to deceive, as from a hopeless inaccuracy as to any facts, much less dates, of more than the most recent occurrence.

The system of so-called slavery on the mainland is entirely different from that of the clove estates of Zanzibar and Pemba, where the owners, as was formerly the case with us in the West Indies, are resident country gentlemen, living on their land, and themselves superintending its cultivation. There are, it is true, on the mainland, especially in the Malindi district, a certain number of rural landowners of this type, but the great majority of Arab and Swahili masters live in the towns, and cultivate their plantations where they possess them, on what is called the metayer system. The coast strip, up to the 10-mile limit, where the territories of the Wanyika commence, was partitioned out after the second Arab conquest by the conquerors, except where already occupied by earlier Mahommedan settlers, and the estates thus created have been handed down to the descendants of the Arab invaders, or have been transferred from them by sale to other owners. Where the land was left waste, and not included in a plantation, it was regarded as the common property of all the free Moslems of the district to which it belonged, any one of whom had a right to clear bush and plant fields, or cut timber there. The Arabs accordingly sent a certain number of their slaves to settle on and cultivate these lands, and a series of slave villages thus grew up all along the Swahili coast, each consisting of from 50 to 200 or 300 inhabitants, not necessarily all the slaves of the same master, but living together (under a Sheikh or elder elected by themselves from amongst their own body), partly for protection, and partly on grounds of convenience and proximity to the land cultivated by them. The produce of this land is shared by them and their masters, the system of division varying in different villages and districts. Where an estate contains a cocoanut plantation the master is supposed to receive the cocoanuts only, the maize, rice and millet cultivated by the slaves being theirs, in other villages the master gets all the millet, and the slaves all the Indian corn grown; in others again they divide the crop equally, without reference to its nature. Everywhere, however, as far as my experience goes, the coast Arab shows little energy in protecting his interests, and very rarely visits his land to claim his share of the crop, or to ascertain that his slaves are not keeping it back or selling it on their own account, a practice which I have reason to suspect is by no means unfrequent among them. He is content if a certain number of bags of cocoanuts or of grain, which he sells to the Indian traders, are sent down to him at Mombasa or Malindi by dhow, or brought in on the heads of his slaves, and I have even known of cases in which masters, whose slaves have been stolen from them during the late troubles by rebel bands, were unable to tell me the actual or even the approximate number possessed by them in a given locality.

This negligence springs less from good nature or even Oriental indolence than from a knowledge that the master's hold upon his slaves is too slight to enable him to be grasping in his dealings with them. If he pressed them too hard, or tried to take more than they considered his fair share, it would be easy for them to make a fresh clearing in the bush, in the depths of which it would be difficult for him to follow them up, without the assistance of armed Askaris, now no longer obtainable, or to join one of the runaway settlements on the other side of the Zanzibar frontier, or to take refuge at a Mission station, where the missionaries will in many cases give them land to cultivate for themselves, the only condition imposed on them being, I believe, their regular presence at public worship, and whence, however much the law may in theory support him, the master cannot generally in practice get them back. The same observations apply to the domestic or household slaves employed in the towns.

In Mombasa itself, writes Mr. Wilson, late Acting District Officer, who has made special inquiries into this subject, "the principal domestic slave owners, sooner than complain, allow their slaves to do just as they like; consequently, many of them run away to the Mission stations at Ganjoni, Rabai, and Ribe, where they are offered an asylum and a life of comparative ease.

"During my experience when visiting these places, all I could make out was that an attendance at church was required of them, in return for which they received a plot of ground to build upon and do whatever cultivation they liked. Many of the plantations in Mombasa are being completely ruined. None of the Arabs and Swahilis can make

their domestic slaves work, and they cannot afford to pay for daily labour owing to the exorbitant rates now asked (since the advent of the railway) by the ordinary labourer."

On the other hand, in certain districts, particularly near Takaungu, there appears to exist among the rural slave villagers a sort of feudal feeling towards their masters, especially where these are something in the nature of petty potentates wielding the authority of a local Chief as well as of a master, and several instances occurred during the late rebellion in which these slaves took up arms against the Government simply because they heard that their Arab master had done so, and laid them down the moment they were told that he had submitted.

Some allowance should, no doubt, be made in gauging this sentiment for the natural preference felt by the slave for the master united to him by the bond of a common faith and common social customs, and often, though calling himself an "Arab," the son or grandson of a negro concubine, over the white alien conqueror from Europe, who even if he emancipates him, treats him far more as an inferior, and is often a far more exacting task-master.

Notwithstanding the little power remaining over their domestic slaves, who cannot arbitrarily be punished by them, the Arabs and Swahilis still cling to their possession of them, chiefly owing, I think, to the slowness with which an Eastern people, long accustomed to regard the existence of slavery as an essential part of its religious and social system, adapts itself to the conception of exclusively hired labour and freedom of contract. The evolution is, however, from the force of necessity, and from the imitation of European example, taking place, and, indeed, proceeding with some rapidity, though as yet the results of the efforts made to induce the free African to work—on the railway, for example—have not been altogether encouraging. Habits of industry cannot be implanted in a day, especially amongst savage races taught to look on all manual labour as servile, and accustomed to a different, and, above all, to a very uncertain and precarious, mode of life; but there are symptoms perceptible that, perhaps, at no very distant future, the Swahilis, Wanyika, and Wakamba may be trained to work with fair regularity for wages, and may even realize the importance of husbanding what they earn. For the immediate present, however, for all large undertakings requiring continuous and regular labour, Indian coolies, of whom the railway has imported several thousands into the country, will continue an absolute necessity.

XII.—*Land, Game, and Liquor Laws.*

With the exception of the Province of Ukamba the East Africa Protectorate is, not generally speaking, suitable for European colonization.

In Ukamba, however, where the climate is as temperate as that of Europe, there seems no reason why European settlers should not thrive, and a few have already established themselves there.

Hitherto, one great difficulty has lain in the want of proper land regulations. The Administration, both in the time of the Imperial British East Africa Company and at present, were naturally desirous of protecting the rights and interests of the native populations under their rule, and of discouraging land speculators from taking up large tracts for the purpose of floating land companies or claiming land on the line of railway, &c., and accordingly, in April 1891, Sir Francis de Winton, then Administrator for the Imperial British East Africa Company, issued a proclamation reserving to the Company all mines and mineral rights and forbidding outside the Zanzibar dominions all dealing in land between Europeans of whatever nationality and natives. This was followed up by the issue, on the 4th July, 1894, by Mr. Pigott, then Acting Administrator, of a set of land Regulations providing for grazing and agricultural leases and for the grants of homesteads and country lots.

In the case of country lots, the leases, though renewable, were not to exceed twenty-one years, and no rent was specified: for grazing leases, which could not exceed 20,000 acres in one block, the rent charged was half-an-anna an acre; for agricultural leases, which could not exceed 2,000 acres in one block, half-an-anna an acre for the first five years, after which it rose in a graduated scale, whilst for homesteads, the acreage of which could not exceed 160 acres, there was a rent of 4 annas an acre, with a provision that the tenant should expend 5 annas an acre in permanent improvements, and should occupy the land for five years, at the expiration of which the fee simple would, if he had observed the conditions above-mentioned, be conveyed to him. The Company reserved to itself all mineral rights and expressly re-enacted the prohibition of dealings in land, except through the Administrator, between Europeans and natives, which it extended to the Zanzibar portions of the territory.

Shortly afterwards the Earl of Kimberly supplemented these latter Regulations by ordering that no transaction in land in the chartered territory outside the districts effectively controlled by the Company should be valid unless registered before me as Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner.

The Company's land Regulations remained in force after the transfer of the territory to Her Majesty's Government and have never been formally repealed, but in January 1897, a new set of Regulations was issued by the Foreign Office. These empowered the Commissioner to grant to any person a certificate authorizing him to hold and occupy the land described in it for a term not exceeding twenty-one years, at the end of which it was to be renewable. The conditions as to rent, residence, cultivation, &c., were to be inserted in the certificate, and mineral rights were expressly reserved to the Government.

I have since represented the expediency of granting somewhat more favourable conditions to *bonâ fide* intending settlers, and more especially of giving a longer tenure, and have suggested that, if on technical grounds the freehold of unoccupied lands could not be granted in a territory in which Her Majesty does not enjoy sovereign rights, a certificate such as that provided by the Regulations should be granted for a term of, say, 999 years, a premium representing fifteen, or at most, twenty years' purchase being substituted where the applicant desired it for the rent, which I propose, should, in the case of unoccupied lands, be 1 pice or quarter of an anna an acre. I also recommended that the Administration should be empowered in certain cases to concede mineral rights, subject to a royalty, so as to encourage the search for precious metals and other valuable minerals which are believed to exist in the territory, but which the Government is unable to prospect for itself, for want of the special knowledge and other resources requisite for it to do so, and that timber rights, water rights, &c., should form in each case, according to its circumstances, the subject of a special agreement to be embodied in the certificate.

Price of Land.

In the coast region the price of plantations is usually reckoned by the number of cocoa-nut trees contained in them, a tree being, in the Province of Seyyidieh, usually valued at 2 dollars (4 rupees), and in the Province of Tanaland at about 1 dollar. The decrease of the slave population, and the great difficulty of procuring labour, has, however considerably depreciated of late years the value of plantation land, and it is doubtful whether, even in the Seyyidieh Province, except close to Mombasa, it would sell at a higher rate than 1 or 1½ dollars a tree.

In Mombasa Island land is now fetching, for building sites, from 30*l.* to 50*l.* an acre, the higher price applying to lands situated near the railway, or in special advantageous positions.

In the interior, a fair average price, from a native point of view, for cleared or cultivated lands would be a cow for every 100 acres, or, estimating the value of a good cow at about 50 rupees, about 2 rupees an acre. The Administration declines, however, to sanction such sales by natives to Europeans unless the local District Officer certifies—

1. That the vendor has a lawful title to sell;

2. That the transaction has been explained to, and is thoroughly understood by him; and

3. That it is in itself in conformity with the customs of the tribe within whose bounds the land is situated.

This is all the more necessary as over large tracts of country the conception of absolute ownership of land and of the right to sell it, or exclude other cultivators, even if the land is abandoned and left uncultivated, does not yet exist, and it is only in a limited number of districts (*e.g.*, the Kikuyu or Kenia district of Ukamba and in the Mahommedan region generally) that the Chiefs, as distinct from the community, can really alienate land situated within the territory considered as its own by the tribe.

In the case of waste or uncultivated land, the lowest price for which it can be leased, if my proposals are adopted, will be one-fourth of an anna, or if with a premium for a term of 999 years, 5 annas an acre. In the neighbourhood of the railway, or of an European station, the price would, of course, be considerably higher, and an extra charge would be made where occupation entailed the right to cut down and use the valuable timber which grows in many parts of the country, and the preservation of which, pending the enactment of regular forest laws, and the creation, when our revenue admits of it, of a Forest Department, we have sought to insure by a provision, at present enforced only in the Athi and Kenia districts of the Province of Ukamba,

that any European, Asiatic, or African, not a native of the province, shall not be allowed to cut timber without a permit, and that any person to whom such permit is granted shall be obliged to plant, in lieu of any tree cut down by him, ten other trees of the same description.

Game Laws.

The adoption of laws for the protection of wild animals, and the prevention of the wholesale destruction of the elephant has been for some time under consideration.

The only Regulation on this subject issued under the administration of the Imperial British East Africa Company was the Sporting Licences Regulation of the 5th September, 1894, by which any person in the Company's territory desiring to take or kill game, *i.e.*, elephants (except cow elephants whose killing entailed a fine of 10*l.* and the confiscation of their ivory), rhinoceros and the larger antelopes, was bound under a penalty of 50*l.* to provide himself with a licence costing 25*l.* and running for 12 months, and to deposit a security of 100*l.*

The Protectorate authorities have extended this Regulation, which, at the time that it was issued, did not apply to the country north of the Tana (from which the Company had then withdrawn), to the whole territory, and have supplemented it by a further Regulation declaring the Kenia district a reserve or sanctuary for big game, which ivory hunters and sportsmen generally are prohibited from entering for shooting purposes.

It is further proposed to fix the number of animals which may be killed on any licence, by giving the holder of a 25*l.* licence the right to shoot two elephants and two rhinoceros, a right which the Commissioner may extend, charging fees in advance if necessary.

This Regulation is already in force in a slightly different form in German East Africa, and it is obviously desirable that the Regulations in the two neighbouring territories should, as far as possible, be similar. With this object I have proposed to leave the requirement of security, which does not exist in the German Colony, to the discretion of the local authorities, giving them power to waive it when satisfied of the *bona fides* and respectability of an applicant, and to adopt the German scale of 7 lbs. as the minimum weight of tusk allowed to be retained by a sportsman, the object of this latter restriction being, of course, to prevent the destruction of calf elephants.

These Regulations, if adopted, will apply in all their strictness to Europeans only; it would be impossible, and even if not impossible, inequitable to enforce them rigorously in the case of natives, though in that of coast people going to hunt for ivory in the interior the imposition of certain conditions, not necessarily so severe, would be no hardship.

It is proposed accordingly to leave natives, for the purpose of hunting or killing game, under the control of the Sub-Commissioners of Provinces, who would be guided by the special needs and circumstances of the tribe or race to which the native hunter belonged.

Liquor Regulations.

The exclusion from tropical Africa of the deleterious alcoholic liquors which are so injurious to its native races, is necessarily one of the chief objects of their European Administrations, and has been formally recognized as a duty incumbent upon them by the Powers Signatory to the Brussels Act.

Several attempts were made, both by the Imperial British East Africa Company and more recently by the Protectorate Government, to prevent the sale of distilled liquors to the native populations by a strict system of licences, but experience has tended to show that these Regulations could be easily evaded, and the probability that as the railway penetrated into the interior, the liquor trade would follow it up country made it desirable to introduce legislation of a drastic character on the subject.

Accordingly, by an Ordinance dated the 1st April, 1897, the manufacture of distilled liquors was prohibited throughout the Protectorate.

The Commissioner has, however, power to grant a licence for its manufacture lasting one year, subject to renewal, on condition that the liquor manufactured shall not be given or sold, except for medicinal purposes, to any native of the Protectorate, or other African resident within it. The penalty for a breach of this Regulation is a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, or six months'. imprisonment or both. The importation of spirits was at

the same time checked by an Ordinance made jointly by the Zanzibar Government and the Protecting Power, which is applicable to all the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, both insular and continental. This Ordinance absolutely forbids the importation into the Zanzibar dominions, and, therefore, practically into all the ports of the Protectorate except Port Durnford, of distilled or alcoholic liquors, save in limited quantities for the use of the non-native population only. The declared value of such liquor must be of not less than 18 rupees per dozen reputed quarts, or if imported in casks, of not less than 5 rupees per liquid gallon, and bearing the brands of well-known European producers of the higher kind of spirituous liquors, thus absolutely shutting out the poisonous cheap liquors, such as low class gins, brandies, and eau de Cologne, which are practically the only ones within the means of the mass of the native population.

With each consignment the consignee must give a written guarantee that none of the liquor imported by him shall be sold to any native, *i.e.*, to any person born in Africa not being of European parentage, and no person whether the holder of a licence or not may sell liquor to any native, under pain of a fine of 1,000 rupees, which may, moreover, be inflicted for the breach of any of the provisions of the Ordinance. It merely remains to extend this Ordinance to the whole of the interior as well as to the Zanzibar portions of the Protectorate, though such extension is a matter of form rather than of urgent necessity, since, in point of fact, the law, as it stands, practically prevents the introduction of liquor into the interior, which it can, at present, scarcely reach except through the Zanzibar coast.

XIII.—*Historical Retrospect of the last two years.*

Seyyidieh.—For a period of ten months from the transfer from the Imperial British East Africa Company to Her Majesty's Government, the country now forming the Province of Seyyidieh, was the theatre of disturbances, which for a time retarded the development of the territory, and diverted the attention of the Administration from useful schemes of improvement that might otherwise have been immediately set on foot. These disturbances began under the Administration of the Imperial British East Africa Company, their immediate cause being a dispute over the succession to the Chieftainship of Takaungu between Rashid-bin-Salim, the son, and Mubarak-bin-Rashid, the nephew of the former Chief, Sheikh Salim-bin-Hamis, who died in February, 1895.

The Company supported Rashid, who, though younger in years than Mubarak, was friendly to the English, whilst his rival was known to be turbulent and fanatical, and the latter thereupon fell back upon Gonjoro, 15 miles inland, induced Salim's armed slaves, some 1,500 in number, who were quartered there, to follow him, and threatened to attack Takaungu, and overthrow the authority of his cousin and of the Company. In these proceedings he was secretly encouraged by the Chief of Gazi, Mubarak-bin-Rashid-bin-Salim, who hoped thus to kindle a civil war, and as the Company had not troops enough to suppress it, to be asked by them to restore order in Takaungu, which he intended to do on his own terms.

The Company's Administrator, however, instead of applying to Gazi, requested the assistance of Her Majesty's Government. A ship of war was ordered to Kilifi, the port of Takaungu, and Mubarak-bin-Rashid-bin-Hamis was invited to meet me there and explain his proceedings, a promise being given him that any grievances he might have against Rashid-bin-Salim should be carefully considered. As he declined to obey the summons, an expedition was sent to occupy Gonjoro, which he evacuated without offering resistance. A scuffle, however, in which a gun went off by accident, between one of our sentries and one of his fighting slaves, who had attempted to enter our camp, led his men, who lined the hills close by, to open fire on us; ours naturally replied, and all hope of a peaceful settlement was thus dispelled.

Dislodged from Sokoke, to which he had retreated from Gonjoro, and refused hospitality by Ngonio, the Giriama Chief of Dida, Mubarak and his brother Aziz, who had in the meantime burned the neighbouring town of Tanganiko, and looted the Indian traders there, fled for refuge to Mubarak of Gazi, and were received with their forces into his town. In reply to a request for their surrender, Mubarak of Gazi promised, at a personal interview with me near Mombasa, to effect it if a little time were given him to secure them and disarm their followers, but he did nothing to prevent Aziz-bin-Rashid from organizing a second attack on Takaungu, which was repulsed after some hours' fighting by Captain Raikes. A second time driven from the neighbourhood of Takaungu, the rebels again found a refuge at Gazi, but this time Mubarak changed his tactics, and offered to assist me to seize them if I would come myself to Gazi to do so.

I reached Gazi, with an armed force under the command of Admiral Rawson, to find it deserted, the Chief and the Takaungu rebel leaders having fled together to Mwele, a fortified stronghold about 15 miles inland, in which he had, fifteen years before, during his third rebellion against the Court of Zanzibar, kept at bay for three weeks Seyyid Barghash's army under the command of General Mathews. He had, meanwhile, sent orders to burn the town of Vanga, loot the Indian merchants, and massacre the few Company's police there. We accordingly proceeded to attack Mwele, which was taken after two hours' fighting, the rebel leaders flying in different directions into the jungle. A naval force being unsuited for continued bush fighting, it was impossible to follow them up, and it became necessary to wait for the contingent of Indian troops which had been promised by Her Majesty's Government. Four months, however, elapsed before their arrival, during which the rebel leaders re-collected their forces, receiving secret assistance from the disaffected elements in the coast towns, and being openly joined in October by Hamis-bin-Kombo, the Swahili Chief of Mtwapa, north of Mombasa, who had long been conspicuous for his fanaticism and hostility to the anti-slavery legislation of the British authorities. Hamis-bin-Kombo's accession entailed that of a large and populous district close to Mombasa, and locked up the forces that might otherwise have been employed on offensive operations for the defence of Freretown, Rabai, and other Mission stations, two of which were actually attacked. Meanwhile, the delay in stamping out the rebellion led the native tribes behind the coast to believe that Mubarak would ultimately recover his position, as he had so often done before, they began to assist him, not merely passively, as at first, but actively, and it was only after a good deal of difficulty that they were induced to cast in their lot with Government and refuse to help or harbour his supporters.

An attack by the latter on Malindi which, though repulsed, entailed the destruction by fire of a large part of the town, decided Her Majesty's Government to supplement the newly-arrived Indian contingent of 300 men with a full regiment from India, so as finally to put an end to a guerilla warfare which the example of Witu showed might otherwise prove of long duration. This regiment (the 24th Baluchistan) arrived in March 1896, and by occupying all the food centres, and pursuing the rebels from place to place, compelled them to fly for refuge into German territory, where negotiations between myself and the then German Governor, Major von Wissmann, were satisfactorily terminated by their disarmament at Moa, on the 24th April, and the subsequent internment of their leaders at Dar-es-Salam, far enough from our frontier to prevent their again troubling its peace. An amnesty was published shortly afterwards at Mombasa, from which Mubarak of Gazi, Mubarak and Aziz of Takaungu, Hamis-bin-Kombo, and six other leaders, were alone excluded, and under which all concerned in the rebellion were permitted to return to their homes, the Government only reserving its right to punish any offences at Common Law (such as cold-blooded murders, &c.), which they might have committed during the war. The greater portion of the 3,000 rebels who followed Mubarak over the frontier, have now taken advantage of this amnesty, and have come back once more to British territory.

Though the rebellion of the Mazrui Chiefs retarded to some extent the development of the province, and entailed in its suppression considerable expense, its occurrence, under the special circumstances which attended it, has not been an unmixed evil. We have broken once for all the power of several influential Arab potentates, who were never thoroughly subjugated either by the Sultans or the Company, and whose ambitions and semi-independent position would sooner or later have involved us in trouble with them had we attempted to make the authority of our Administration effective, and to interfere with the slavery, and even Slave Trade, which flourished under their protection. They would never have submitted to us without a trial of strength (we know now in fact that Mubarak sent to Tonga in 1894, to ask whether the Germans would help him if he rebelled against the Imperial British East Africa Company), and had our struggle with them taken place not on a mere political issue, as to which native feeling was divided, but on one, such as our interference with slavery, on which it is unanimous against us, or on some question which could have been made to assume a religious aspect, the conflict would have been far more bitter and acute. As, moreover, it had to come, it was as well that it arose in the infancy of the Protectorate, and before important commercial interests had sprung up within its area which might have been jeopardized or destroyed by civil war. For the future no armed opposition to the Administration need be feared in the Province of Seyyidieh, whose history for the last year has been entirely peaceful and uneventful, whilst the stimulus given to trade between the coast towns and the tribes of the Nyika, and particularly of the fertile and populous region of Giriama by the removal of the restrictions imposed on it by the Mazrui Chiefs, is

fast repaying in the shape of increased revenue the expenditure occasioned by the rising.

Tanaland.—This province, which in the days of the old Witu Sultans was one of the most turbulent parts of East Africa, has for the last two years been its most peaceful and orderly sub-division, and the appointment in July 1895 of Omar-bin-Hamed as Sultan of Witu, and the opening shortly afterwards of new stations at Ngao, on the Tana, and Port Durnford have been almost the only events in it needing record. "During the year under review," writes Captain Rogers, its Sub-Commissioner, in a Report dated May last, "no disturbance whatever has arisen within the limits of the province, nor has any collision taken place with local Chiefs or tribes. The inhabitants have loyally obeyed all orders, and their friendship and good-will towards Government has been thoroughly maintained."

Jubaland.—Almost equally satisfactory has been the recent history of the Province of Jubaland. The relations of the Administration with the two Somali Sultans of Yonte and Afmadu, the submission of Sherwa Ismaïl, the visit of Mr. Craufurd to Afmadu, the recognition after the death of Murgan Yusuf of his son Ahmed as Sultan, and the raid led by the latter into Boran at the instigation of his younger warriors, have been dealt with in the general review of the present condition of the province, and need not be again touched on here.

With the third Somali Chief, Hassan-bin-Bargui, our dealings have so far been confined to the interchange of friendly messages. He has, however, expressed a wish to open trade with Port Durnford, and it is proposed that he should ere long be visited by an English officer.

Friendly intercourse has been maintained and strengthened with the Watoro Colonies of Gosha by repeated visits of Government officers, and a station opened at Mabungu Kisungu, on the Juba, is now occupied by a small garrison. One of the principal Watoro Chiefs, Nasib Pondo, a former slave of Murgan Yusuf, was recently reported to be endeavouring to intrigue with the Ogadens against the authority of the Government, and to be using fanatical language respecting Europeans. He was summoned to Kismayu, severely reprimanded and warned, and then permitted to return to his country.

Ukamba.—There have been, as was to be expected from the wild character of the tribes inhabiting it, a succession of small disturbances, none of them really serious, in this province.

In November 1895 a large Swahili caravan was massacred on its western frontier, the Kedong River, by a party of Naivasha Masai. The inquiry held into this deplorable occurrence established the fact that the Swahilis were the aggressors, one of them having carried off first a girl and then a cow from the Masai. The Masai Chiefs remonstrated, but in vain; the younger warriors grew dangerously excited, and on the letting off next day by a Swahili of a gun in the Masai kraal, they rushed to arms, believing it to be an attack, and before they could be restrained, had broken up and cut to pieces the entire caravan, whose cattle they carried off as loot. The English trader, Andrew Dick, who happened to be in the neighbourhood, lost his life in an attempt to recapture, with an armed Swahili force, the stolen cattle from the Masai, and the latter, fearing the vengeance of the Europeans, applied for peace to Mr. Pordage, an Uganda official who was passing at the time through their country. They explained that they had only been acting on the defensive, that 100 of their warriors had fallen in the fight with Mr. Dick, and they hoped that this loss, together with a fine which they offered to pay, would be accepted as a sufficient expiation. Mr. Pordage concluded an agreement with them upon this basis, which I approved as both just and politic, and order was restored in the Kenia district, though some time elapsed before the natives of Kikuyu, the hereditary foes of the Masai, recovered sufficient confidence to be willing to carry loads through Masailand.

Of late there have been symptoms of unrest among the Masai, which have made it necessary to keep a careful watch on them. Sendeyo, Chief of the Loita division of the race, who wander sometimes in English and sometimes in German territory, has been endeavouring to persuade his brother Lenana, the Chief of the Masai of Naivasha, all of them on our side of the border, to join him in a general movement against the Germans in Kilimanjaro, who recently chastised a local tribe of Masai, the Wa-Arusha, for the murder of two German missionaries.

In anticipation of trouble in this quarter, I sent reinforcements to Taveta, and the simultaneous arrival of troops from Uganda, at Naivasha, and at Ngongo Bagas from Machakos seems to have induced Lenana to decline Sendeyo's proposals, which, though primarily directed against the Germans, really aimed at a general rising against all European control. The danger may be regarded as temporarily averted, but the outbreak

of cattle plague among the Masai in our territory may incite them to raid as the only means of escaping famine, and though every effort will be made to avoid collision with them till the railway is sufficiently far advanced to permit of their being promptly dealt with, there is always a possibility of their forcing our hands.

Several successful punitive expeditions have been undertaken against the people of Charna and Kanjalu, and Kilungu, in Ukamba proper (Athi district), who had at different intervals raided friendly Wakamba, and who have in each case been chastised and compelled to restore their spoil. The people of Yatta (Ukamba proper) have also been punished for plundering a caravan of natives of Giriama, and the cattle taken from the latter returned to them.

These intertribal wars and raids are being steadily suppressed, and the natives taught in an ever widening area to look to the Government, and not to their own spears, to right their wrongs and protect them against each other. But with only ten Englishmen, civil and military, and about 150 disciplined negro soldiers in so large and populous a province as Ukamba, the process must be necessarily gradual, and some time will, I fear, elapse before I can report the entire cessation within its borders both of raids and of expeditions to repress them.

Relations with neighbouring Administrations.

The relations between the Administration of the East Africa Protectorate and the German authorities on its southern, and the Italian authorities on its northern frontier, as well as with the sister Protectorates of Uganda and Zanzibar, have throughout the past two years been of the friendliest and most satisfactory character.

A map illustrating this Report is annexed.

(Signed) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

Mombasa, July 20, 1897.

Annex.

Map of British and German East Africa.

MAP OF PART OF BRITISH AND GERMAN EAST AFRICA

The red line thus —— denotes the inland boundaries of the Sultanate of Zanzibar.

Capitals of Provinces thus "Mombasa (+)", of Districts thus "Ndi"

Scale 1/1584000 or 1 inch to 25 miles

Heights in feet above sea level.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA

BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

ITALIAN SOMALILAND

ABYSSINIA

UGANDA PROTECTORATE

NORTH KAVIRONDO DISTRICT

NANDI DISTRICT

ELGEYO DISTRICT

SUK DISTRICT

BARINGO DISTRICT

LAIKIPIA DISTRICT

NAIVASHA DISTRICT

KIKUYU DISTRICT

MASAI DISTRICT

NYANZA PROVINCE

KISUMU DISTRICT

KAVIRONDO DISTRICT

KERICHO DISTRICT

NAKURU DISTRICT

KITUI DISTRICT

KAMBA DISTRICT

TANA RIVER DISTRICT

UPPER JUBA (OGADEN & GOSHA) DISTRICT

GALLA PROVINCE

WAMA

LOWER JUBA (KISMAYU) DISTRICT

JUBALAND

PORT DURNFORD DISTRICT

MALINDI DISTRICT

MOMBASA PROVINCE

VANGA DISTRICT

TAITA DISTRICT

FORMOSA BAY (Uigama)

KISMAYU BAY (Refuge B.)

Port Durnford

Malindi (Melinda)

MOMBASA (+)

Port George

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AFRICA. No. 7 (1897).

REPORT by Sir A. Hardinge on the Condition and Progress of the East Africa Protectorate from its Establishment to the 20th July, 1897.

[With Map.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. December 1897.

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PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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on 31 October, 2019

MISCELLANEOUS. No. 1 (1900).

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

SEIZURE OF THE BRITISH VESSELS "SPRINGBOK" AND "PETERHOFF"

BY

UNITED STATES' CRUISERS IN 1863.

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